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REPORT ORDERED ON ACTION TAKEN IN O'CALLAGHAN CASE

Federal Solicitor Directed to
Make Inquiry Into Refusal
of Secretary Wilson to Follow
the State Department Ruling

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia
—Norman H. Davis, acting Secretary
of State, has ordered the solicitor
of the State Department to make a full
inquiry and to report as early as possible
on the refusal of William B. Wilson,
Secretary of Labor, to follow the
ruling of the State Department
ordering the deportation of Daniel
O'Callaghan, Mayor of Cork, who
landed at Newport News, Virginia,
more than a week ago in violation of
passport regulations.

"The Strange Case of the Department
of Labor and O'Callaghan" might well
be used as a heading for the mysterious
processes whereby the Mayor of Cork
was permitted to accomplish what he
came to the United States to do, namely:
to testify before the Villard committee,
packed with American Sinn Féin agitators,
while the Department of Labor and the
State Department were shifting responsibility
in the affair.

Lord Mayor Becomes a "Seaman"
The climax to the game of hide and
seek, apparent to all who kept in
touch with the situation, came on Saturday,
when Secretary Wilson issued a
ruling declaring that Mr. O'Callaghan
was entitled to land in the United
States as a "seaman."

The decision is unique in the history
of passport enforcement proceedings.
Secretary Wilson, in effect, said that
the Mayor of Cork was entitled to land
because the master of the ship on
which he sailed as a stowaway had
put him to work, and had thus converted
him into a seaman.

Mr. Wilson further ordered that
Judge William T. Lawless, the Norfolk
attorney in whose charge he was given
parole, hand him over to the officer in
charge of the immigration commission
in Norfolk, the port of entry, whence
he must sail to some point of the
coast outside the United States.

Let it be noticed that Mr. Wilson left
some discretion to the Department of
State in the matter. Mr. Davis may
decide whether or not Mr. O'Callaghan
must be remanded to the ship on which
he entered. This discretionary power
left to the State Department furnishes
the basis of a farce. The West Coast
of the United States, where the Mayor
had sailed before the Mayor was
deported, is a matter of the Secretary
of Labor. Judge Lawless, who, in
concert with Michael Francis Doyle, made
the plan for Mayor O'Callaghan to
before the Secretary of Labor, did not
say whether or not his client intended
to abide permanently among the
stowaway company that "go down
to the sea in ships."

Brief History of O'Callaghan Case
There is really no mystery at all in
what has happened. Here is the history
in brief: Mayor O'Callaghan landed
in Newport News on January 4. The
immigration authorities found that
he was an alien who entered without
passports, and therefore was not
entitled to land. The decision of
the Newport News authorities was
reported to Washington. An issue was
made between the Labor Department
and the State Department. The latter
department ruled that the case
came within the purview of war
statutes regulating the entry of aliens,
and overruled the contention that he
was a political refugee seeking
asylum.

Secretary Wilson undertook to
review this decision. In the meantime,
however, the Mayor had been released
on parole, and had come to Washington
to accomplish his purpose in testifying
before the committee. Secretary
Wilson knew this purpose. After it
was accomplished, he adjudged him a
seaman—whether under the La Follette
Act or the British Seaman's Act
or an executive ruling is immaterial
to the main issue.

Comical Features
One of the comical features of the
case is that the forces working on
behalf of the Mayor have shifted ground
from time to time. At first they
presented their case as that of a refugee
seeking asylum in the land of liberty.
Acting Secretary Davis, who is not at
all inclined to be taken off his feet by
pretty phrases, ruled that this contention
did not hold, for the reason that
Sinn Féin sympathizers were coming
and going across the Atlantic at will.
It was after this ruling that the legal
talent at the disposal of the Villard
committee discovered the obscure
phrase whereby a shipmaster can convert
a stowaway into a deep sea sailor.
The word sailor in this connection does
not admit of definition.

There is still another farcical
interlude. After Secretary Wilson had
ordered Mr. O'Callaghan remanded to
the immigration authorities at Norfolk
without delay, Judge Lawless declared
that he would not hurry to hand his
client over, as he had assurances from
the Department of Labor that he need
not do so until the Villard committee
had finished with him. This would seem
to indicate that the Department of
Labor had issued a decision, but had
given carte blanche powers to Judge
Lawless as to the time element, which
is always important in judicial proceedings.
What is the explanation for the

attitude of the Department of Labor in
the O'Callaghan case, and why was it
that the department sanctioned the
ruling of the immigration authorities
in hundreds of other instances where
stowaways were treated in accordance
with the letter of the law and refused
admission? This is a question which
occurs to everybody, even to those who
see the humor of the incident and regard
it all as belonging in the realm of
comedy.

The reason is plain. Even he who
dies may read. The fact of the matter
is, and this is so well known as
hardly to admit of denial, that, despite
the smallness of their numbers,
numbers quite out of proportion to
the clamor they make, the Irish agitators
here have exercised an undue
influence over the executive departments.
It is a well-known fact that
barking from this quarter frequently
rendered nervous officials who were
not necessarily timid.

Lighly as it may be touched, the
affair has a most serious aspect. Secretary
Wilson has created a precedent.
Every stowaway that is put to work
can claim entry as a "seaman." The
friction between the State Department
and the Labor Department indicates
the lack of agreement as to where
control lies, and where the ultimate
sanction is. In a national emergency
this would be a serious state of affairs.

GREEKS ADVANCING AGAINST THE TURKS

Attacks Which Opened January
5 Develop Into Rapid Advance
at Points Near Anatolian
Railway — Prisoners Taken

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Sunday).—The
present Greek offensive in Asia Minor
has been outlined to the representative
of The Christian Science Monitor by
a high military authority. The advance
commenced at dawn on January 5,
when the Greek troops moved from
the line Akso to Barak Kuel (about
10 miles east to Bursa) practically the
whole of the Smyrna army being employed.

In conjunction with these operations,
an attack is also being made on the
Ushak front. The archipelago
division encountered opposition west
of Alnegol (25 miles southeast of
Bursa), which was entered on January
7. The advance then became
more rapid, and on the same afternoon,
according to official Greek
bulletins, Karakol station (45 miles
east of Alnegol) on the Anatolian railway
was captured.

On river Guekche Su at Kupri-Hisar,
the Smyrna division was held up in
its attack, owing to the enemy having
destroyed the bridges. Bilechik, however,
is reported to have been captured by
January 8.

According to the Greek communiques
of January 7 and 8, 2,000 prisoners
and much material have been captured
by them. Greek losses were
apparently moderate. Subsequent reports
announce the occupation of Bozujuk
(16 miles south of Bilechik) on the
Anatolian railway, and that troops
from the latter place are moving on
Segud.

Official Communiqué
Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office
ATHENS, Greece (Sunday).—Latest
details of the operations on the Asia
Minor front were given in an official
communiqué issued on Wednesday.

"Our advance," the communiqué
reads, "continues, and is breaking
down the resistance of the enemy.
Enemy forces of about 10,000 regular
troops occupied Bosoyal and Kevaktsak
Heights. After violent fighting, the
Kemalists have beaten a retreat in the
Eski-Shehr neighborhood, abandoning
munitions and prisoners. The population,
irrespective of race and religion,
are greeting the Greek soldiers as liberators."

Following Up Advance
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
ATHENS, Greece (Jan. 13).—According
to a radiogram received from
Smyrna, the Greek Government is advised
that the army is following up the
advance. Up to the present time,
three enemy divisions have been
dispersed, one general being made prisoner.
Smyrna is decorated with flags
and the population is rejoicing. Last
night the populace paraded the city
by torch light.

AGRARIAN DISORDERS TAKE PLACE IN INDIA

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office
BOMBAY, India (Sunday).—An
official message from Lucknow states
that the agrarian disturbances at Rai
Bareilly were intimately connected
with the noncooperation agitation. For
many months noncooperation propaganda
has been working in villages
where they have encouraged
tenants in their refusal to pay rent
to their landlords. At Aurangabad
there has been a pitched battle, which
lasted for 15 minutes, between the
rioters and the police, and four of the
former were killed and two seriously
wounded, while many were slightly
injured by baton blows. Although all
is now quiet, the disturbances have
been followed by an outbreak of sepoys.
What is the explanation for the

ARISTIDE BRIAND FORMS MINISTRY

Selection of Former Premier to
Lead New Government Held
to Be Victory for Moderates
—Why Mr. Peret Failed

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office
PARIS, France (Sunday).—Raoul
Peret's attempt to form a "ministry
of giants" failed on account of
implacable feuds between the giants
themselves. Raymond Poincaré, who
was counted on to form one of the
strongest pillars of the new Cabinet,
refused to act as finance minister
with Aristide Briand at the Foreign
Office and would only enter the Cabinet
as minister of foreign affairs. Mr.
Peret, however, could not sacrifice Mr.
Briand for Mr. Poincaré and President
Millerand. Mr. Peret, in face of his
failure to secure the cooperation of
Mr. Briand, René Viviani and Mr. Poincaré,
held that he could not form a
ministry sufficiently strong and vigorous
in its attitude toward reparations
questions to secure a lasting majority
in the Chamber of Deputies. Mr.
Briand has now formed a ministry,
which, while on a less ambitious
scale in regard to its personnel,
nevertheless promises to possess
more elements of solidarity and a
common policy than the Cabinet
attempted by Mr. Peret. Mr. Briand
himself will undoubtedly be the controlling
figure of the combination and will,
it is expected, act in the capacity
of foreign minister. His victory over
Mr. Poincaré is to some extent a victory
for the moderates in regard to the
policy to be adopted toward Germany,
as both Mr. Poincaré and Mr. Viviani
are regarded as favoring extreme
measures for the enforcement
of the treaty terms.

On the other hand, it is doubtful
whether, with the Chamber in its present
frame of mind, Mr. Briand will be
able to command a dependable majority.
His tendencies to the left are regarded
as likely to rob him of much support
from the right, which he can ill afford
to lose, while lack of vigor in regard
to the reparations question would
undoubtedly bring disaster to his
ministry. Counsels of moderation,
however, may have a salutary effect.

The "Temps" has given a solemn
warning on the consequences which
would follow any aggressive military
action on the part of France and
presses for a settlement of the reparations
question by cooperation with the
Allies. Should negotiations with Germany
fail, then, says the "Temps," France
would still be able to adopt
more extreme measures, and with full
support of the Allies. The latest news
indicates that Mr. Briand's chief
difficulty in forming the cabinet was
in the appointment of Minister of Finance.

Some 11 years ago, when Aristide
Briand was taking over the premiership
of France for the first time, he
described himself as "the first Socialist
Prime Minister" of modern times. In
all his subsequent political career,
he has shown himself true to the real
significance of that innovation. Not
that Mr. Briand is an ideal Socialist,
very far from it. The great majority
of French Socialists would, in all probability,
be inclined to regard him as a
renegade. Nevertheless, when Mr.
Briand as a Socialist became Premier
of France in 1909 he broke new ground,
and he has been breaking new ground
ever since.

Aristide Briand has never been able
to tolerate a split, and he has ever
shown himself intensely impatient of
the restraints placed on action by
subscription to a hard and fast political
creed. The most striking instance of
this was, perhaps, afforded by his
method of dealing with the great
railway strike of 1910, which threatened,
at one time, to paralyze the industries
of the whole country. Mr. Briand was
nothing if not prompt in his decisions.
He was a Socialist. He knew the Socialist
organization through and through.
For years, he had lived among
working men, studied their needs,
explained to them their rights, and
championed their cause, and yet, when
he was faced with the great problem
of a national strike, he did not
hesitate to scandalize every Socialist
in France by calling to the colors the
striking railway employees as reservists,
sending them back to work and so
breaking the strike. The strike, he
decided, was not really an industrial
movement, but a rebellious movement.
It was not, he insisted, the desire of
the men really, but was fomented by
the Labor leaders, and Socialism or
No Socialism, he was going to stop it.

Another instance of this independent
stance was seen in the way Mr. Briand
abandoned the Union Sacrée, just
prior to the French elections, something
over a year ago. As long as the
war lasted, Mr. Briand was in the
forefront of those who desired and
worked for complete national solidarity.
But, once the war was over, and
the Treaty of Peace signed, he
would have none of the plan that the
Union Sacrée should be continued. Mr.
Briand took stock of those who pleaded
for "no more politics," and accounted
them reactionaries. The men who
had carried through the tremendous
work of separating church and state
in France as Mr. Briand had done 10
years before would not indeed be likely
to look with favor on a "treacherous
peace," as he would surely describe

any kind of a political truce. He
scented reactionism and all manner of
reaction, and so, some 15 months ago,
he went down to St. Etienne, which
for over 17 years had maintained him
in the Chamber, and made it perfectly
clear to the electors that, as far as
he was concerned, the old political
battle was once again joined.
For Aristide Briand has ever been
a fighter. Ever since the days when
he came to Paris "with no fortune"
to study law, mingled with poor students,
dreamed dreams of Socialism, wrote
for the press and worked his way
into notice with his facile pen
and persuasive speech, Mr. Briand has
been in the front line of action.

SHORT TIME PLAN OPPOSED IN BRITAIN

Labor Unions Criticize Employers'
Scheme for Helping Un-
employed—Increase in Number
of Workless in England

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Saturday).—Un-
employment grows with increasing
acceleration in Great Britain, the registered
number of unemployed having
risen from 591,074 on December 10 to
699,000 on January 8, besides which
there are many unregistered unemployed
and thousands on short time. It is
estimated that in Lancashire and
Cheshire alone the number totally un-
employed is 120,835 and 252,001 on
short time. A Glasgow report stated
that last week the number of totally
unemployed in that city increased from
18,000 to 21,000.

More coal miners are idle temporarily
owing to falling sales, and in the
Welsh tinplate trade, although several
mills are being restarted again for
one or two weeks' work, more general
stoppage is forecasted unless new
orders are received. Woolen manufacturers,
both in Yorkshire and Scotland,
report virtual cessation of orders
at present and there is danger of a
general closing down for a period. On
the other hand, some cotton manufacturers
profess to be optimistic and
anticipate a revival shortly, but critics
of this view ask for evidence of increasing
purchasing power.

Opposition to Short Time

The executive of the National Union
of Railwaymen, following the lead of
other unions, has declared against
short time on the ground that it will
mean a general lowering of the standard
of life. This attitude will mean
the dismissal of a number of the permanent
staff men in traffic handling grades.

Meanwhile the government gives no
sign of its next move, and it has
presented the building trade operatives
with another grievance by deciding
that no further contracts will be signed
with building guilds under certain
conditions to which the master builders
take exception are eliminated.
In a considered statement on its refusal
to cooperate with the government
in the unemployment inquiry, the
Labor Party refers to the deep lack of
confidence in the government's intentions
caused by past experience of the
manner in which the committee
reports have been treated. "In many
years," the statement says, "workers
were frequently treated to government
lectures on the need for honoring industrial
agreements and undertakings, breaches
of agreement being regarded as a
serious obstacle to the establishment
and maintenance of confidence between
employers and trade unions. The
moral of this point ought not to be
lost sight of by government itself if
it hopes to deserve the confidence of
organized Labor."

Railwaymen's Grievances

The short-time question is causing
further trouble on the railways. The
National Union of Railwaymen's executive
complains strongly that the
company are breaking the agreement
which guarantees full wages to
employees when, as it is alleged they
are doing, they give the men the alternative
of dismissal or acceptance of
short time. The union claims that
this is a matter which must be decided
by its executive and the committee
of general managers. The union also
asserts that the Midland Railway
Company is threatening to dismiss
young men up to 23 years of age
unless they accept juniors' wages.
These episodes have created a serious
situation according to the union executive.

The new coal situation, the representative
of The Christian Science Monitor
finds, is so complex that it is
rash move is likely to be made at
present toward decontrol. Sir Robert
Horne, president of the Board of
Trade, is trying to discover if any
accommodation or agreement is possible
with both owners and men in order
to modify legally the enacted financial
arrangement which threatens to embarrass
the Chancellor of the Exchequer
seriously, as called to The
Christian Science Monitor yesterday.
When these consultations have
reached a more definite stage, the
Cabinet will consider the whole question.

SEAPLANES REACH CANAL ZONE

SAN FRANCISCO, California. — All
12 F-5-L naval seaplanes which are
making a flight from San Diego to the
Canal Zone, arrived at Bahia Honda,
Canal Zone, on Friday last, according
to word received at the twelfth naval
district headquarters. The U. S. S.
Arcoostook, aeroplane tender, also arrived
at Bahia Honda.

SIR A. GEDDES IS CALLED TO LONDON

Ambassador to Discuss With His
Home Government the Various
Phases of Situation Between
Britain and the United States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia
—Sir Auckland Geddes, British Ambassador
to the United States, has been
summoned to London to discuss with
David Lloyd George, the British Premier,
and with Earl Curzon of Kedleston,
Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs,
the various phases of the Anglo-American
situation. The summoning of the British
Ambassador to consult with his home government
is not connected in informed quarters
here with any serious outstanding issue
between the two countries, but is
interpreted as indicating a desire on
the part of the British Government
for an intimate first-hand picture of
the situation here as the Republican
Administration is on the eve of assuming
control of the government.

The British Ambassador sailed from
New York on Saturday on the Cunard
liner Kaiserin Augusta Victoria. His
departure was announced in a brief
statement from the British Embassy
that merely declared that he had been
summoned home to "confer with the
Prime Minister and the Secretary of
State for Foreign Affairs." He is expected
to be back at his post in February.

Sir Auckland has been in the United
States since April, 1920. He has
traveled widely and had an unusual
opportunity of studying American
mass sentiment. He has had intimate
relations with men in public life, not
excluding leaders of the Republican
Party, which is about to assume control.
He has witnessed the bitter political
campaign which resulted in the
ousting of the Democratic Party from
power. He is familiar with every
feature of those issues that have
caused acrimony between the two
countries.

The Anglo-Japanese Alliance

One of the most important issues
that will come up is the renewal of
the Anglo-Japanese alliance. The renewal
has many phases not the least
important of which is the unquestionable
disposition of the British overseas
domains to see eye to eye with the
United States on the Japanese question,
brought to a focus by the recent
California land laws. It has recently
leaked out that dominion statesmen
have sounded American leaders on the
question of policy, and as the foreign
policy of the dominions is conducted
through the British Foreign Office,
it is most important that the
Ambassador should be able to inform
the Foreign Office of what is going on.
During his tenure of office here the
British Ambassador has had opportunity
to watch the development of American
policy in the Far East, the unceasing
disapproval in the United States of
what is regarded as the imperialistic
aims of Tokyo, and the determination
of this government not to permit Japan
to play a lone-hand game on the Asiatic
continent.

The Irish Situation

The Irish situation will undoubtedly
be discussed. During his stay here the
Ambassador has had ample opportunity
to realize what a disturbing element
in the relations of the two countries
the Sinn Féin agitation here is.
He has learned that a government
with the best intentions in the world
has had to permit affronts to the British
flag from a group which, though insignificant
in numbers, is noisy in manifestation
and has members in positions of power
in many national strongholds. It is a
well-known fact that the British Gov-

ernment has not been at all
pleased with the aid and succor
obtained here by the avowed enemies
of Great Britain, the display of enmity
having reached its climax in the floating
of a bond issue, designed to disrupt
the union of Great Britain and Ireland.
That this bond issue came within the
law or was permitted to go unchallenged
did not altogether absolve this
government of its "moral obligation."
It is the view taken by many British
authorities and in many influential
quarters here as well.

The Disarmament Situation

Sir Auckland will acquaint the British
Government with the situation here
with regard to disarmament. One of
the features of the situation which
he will not overlook is that the leaders
in the disarmament move are the very
men who fought hardest against the
League of Nations and international
cooperation along the League lines.
Mr. Lloyd George has said that
disarmament must come through the
League medium as a stabilizer of world
affairs. The declaration stands
challenged here. The point now is whether
or not disarmament can proceed without
reference to the League at all. Doubtless
the Ambassador will tell the British
Premier that a frank declaration on the
part of the British Government that it
is ready to consider the question independently
of the League will be regarded as
unpleasant by the Republican leaders.

A question that has caused much
acrimony is the Mesopotamia oil fields
and the policy of the British Government
with regard to the United States
Government in its demand for an
"open door" without regard to mandate
powers, conferred under the League.
In addresses delivered here, Sir
Auckland has dwelt at length on the
charge that Great Britain desired to
establish a monopoly in this region.
Through the discussion he has
steadfastly declared that there must
be mutual understanding and that the
United States cannot expect the British
Government to forget altogether the
national interest in safeguarding oil
resources. Not till he has discussed
the situation with the Foreign Office
will an answer be expected to the
latest note from the Secretary of
State, Bainbridge Colby, on this question.

The British Debt

The conversion of the British indebtedness
to the United States, about \$4,000,000,000,
into long-time notes will receive
attention. Officials of anti-British
sentiments have made much of the
failure of the British Government to
make payments on this debt. Lord
Chalmers, the expert of the British
Treasury, was to come here to discuss
every phase of the matter with the
Treasury Department. It is believed
that Great Britain will soon arrange
for long-time notes, with payment of
interest as it comes due.

Sir Auckland is familiar with the
agitation here for the repeal of the
Panama Canal Tolls Act. He knows
what its effect on British shipping
interests would be. In his intimate
conversations with Republican leaders
he has learned to what extent this
policy is likely to be carried out. Under
the same category comes a new
situation created by the Merchant
Marine Act of last year, certain provisions
of which President Wilson refused
to enforce as they affected American
treaty obligations.

SOLDIERS FIRE ON CROWD IN BERLIN

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its correspondent in Berlin
BERLIN, Germany (Saturday).—A
regrettable incident marked today's
celebration of the second anniversary
of the attack on Dr. Charles Liebknecht
and Rosa Luxemburg. A small section
of the crowd endeavored, contrary
to police regulations, to approach
the Reichstag. The soldiers fired
five shots and two people were
wounded. No political significance is
attached to the incident.

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PLOTS OF GERMAN "REVENGE SCHOOL" FULLY DISCLOSED

Record Published by Times of
London Shows a Widespread
Conspiracy in Central Europe
to Reverse Results of the War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The Times has
recently been publishing a series of
articles based on a record which has
reached that paper "from a well-
informed source" dealing with the in-
trigues of the "Pan-German revenge
school" in Germany and elsewhere in
central Europe, during the past year.
The record itself takes up the story
immediately after the failure of the
notorious von Kapp revolt, last
March, carrying the account down to
the following September, but the
activities of the revenge party existed
long before last March and there is
no reason to suppose that they ter-
minated last September.

The revolt of March, 1920, in which
Wolfgang von Kapp, President of the
Fatherland Party, and Maj.-Gen. von
Lüttwitz, commander of the troops in
the great military camp at Doberitz,
just outside Berlin, were the central
figures, ended in failure. It was
broken after lasting five days, but to
its organizers, apparently, it was use-
ful chiefly because of the conclusive
way in which it proved that if there
was to be any successful counter-
revolution in Germany, Berlin was
not the place to start it in.

Real Powers in March Revolt

Now, although von Kapp and von
Lüttwitz were the central figures in
the March fiasco, it was quite evident
to those who studied the situation that
they were not the most important
figures, and subsequent developments
have clearly proved that this was the
case. They have shown, for instance,
that Colonel Bauer, who appeared on
the scene in Berlin, during the last
few hours of the Kapp régime, and
desperately endeavored to save the
situation was one of the real powers,
and that, behind Bauer, as was strongly
suspected, at the time, was von Ludendorff.
Trebitsch-Lincoln, former member
of the British Parliament, German
spy and Hungarian Jew, was an indefatigable
organizer last March and, ac-
cording to The Times record was one
of the chief figures in the intrigues
which followed.

But to return to the actual story.
When President Ebert and the old
coalition government returned to Ber-
lin from Stuttgart, after the flight of
von Kapp and his colleagues, there
was at first a wild clamor for the
punishment of the rebel ringleaders and
of officials all over Germany who had
recognized and supported the coup.
Little or nothing, however, was done.
While von Ludendorff did not even
deem it advisable to leave Berlin. It
is at this point that The Times record
takes up the story. It shows that the
leaders of the movement, on the very
moment of their flight, set about the
planning of another attempt on a
larger scale. A main Committee of
Action was forthwith formed. It con-
sisted of Colonel Bauer, Trebitsch-
Lincoln and Major von Stephan, and
it met in Munich and other points in
Bavaria. Von Ludendorff kept at a
distance, but was in the inner circle
from the beginning.

Committee of Action at Work

The work of this committee was as
successful as it was energetic. Within
a few weeks, a network of agencies
had been spread all over the country,
whilst many prominent men, notably
the Bavarian Prime Minister, von
Kahr, the champion of the "No-Dis-
bandment" cause, had been drawn into
the organization. Later on, the con-
spiracy widened. The aspirations of
the committee began to extend outside
Germany, and to assume an international
character. The counter-revolution
was no longer to be confined to
Germany, but was to be made to em-
brace "all conquered countries." Rus-
sians, Hungarians, Austrian Monarch-
ists, "patriots" from the Baltic
provinces and many others were en-
listed in the cause, and the decision
was reached to break up the new
régimes in central Europe by striking
first at Austria. Says The Times:
Thus, the idea was conceived of grad-
ually transferring all the available mil-
itary formations to the south—to Bavaria
and over the Austrian frontier; to strike
at Vienna; to call to their aid all counter-
revolutionary elements in Russia; and to
reconstruct the states of middle and
eastern Europe on such an imposing basis
that Germany, into which Austria would
immediately be embodied, Hungary and
Russia should have a common boundary
and a common objective. That ultimate
objective should be—once conditions had
become sufficiently stabilized—an offensive
against France. The first signal was to
be sounded, if possible, in November,
at any rate, before the spring. The pro-
posed offensive

Ludendorff would be appointed military dictator of Prussia, and the Russian Whites would receive the support necessary for the conquest of Russia. The map of Europe would then, if not earlier, be ready for redrawing. Germany was to receive Alsace-Lorraine, southern Belgium, and northern France, including the Channel ports, Northern Belgium was to go to Holland; Denmark was to be incorporated with Germany. German Austria and the German-speaking parts of Bohemia were to fall to Germany. Poland was to be divided between Russia and Germany with the Vistula as a boundary. Hungary was to regain her former frontiers with favorable rectifications. Rumania was to disappear, divided between Russia, Hungary and Bulgaria. So it went on. A critical conference took place at Budapest on May 17, and five days later, the Germans were informed that Admiral Horthy was in general agreement with their proposals and had appointed a committee to inquire into the whole question. There was some delay at first, but, ultimately, negotiations proceeded briskly amid the growing enthusiasm of Admiral Horthy and his colleagues.

The Amplified Program

By June 22, a joint committee consisting of the German Committee of Action, a Hungarian committee called the Hungarian Trustees, and two Russians had drawn up an amplified program which was duly accepted. This program declared among other things that all the states party to the counter-revolutionary movement, i.e. Germany, Austria, and Russia, and the border states, Ukraine and White Ruthenia, "Bulgaria (under Hungary) and Ireland," which appears for the first time in the list, should strike simultaneously, at a time between the autumn and the spring to be decided upon later. Hungary was to stand by prepared for eventualities and close her frontiers. Elaborate details followed showing how these plans were to be worked out, perhaps the most interesting being that which provided for the preservation of "specially valuable German units, now due for disbandment." It was proposed to transfer them to Hungary as settlers. "The Hungarian Government," the program declared, "sanctions the establishment of a German-Hungarian Settlement Company Limited," which will operate under secret instructions from the central committee.

Working Out Details

Once this program had been accepted, the formation of plans went on apace. German troops were to be concentrated in Bavaria. At a given signal, all Social Democratic leaders in all parts of Austria were to be removed from their homes by night and shot, while among many other schemes, a rising of German-Bohemians was to be planned in which President Masaryk and other Czechs were to be removed. Early in July word reached Budapest from Munich that this program had received the approval of von Ludendorff. There was at this point a temporary disagreement between Trebitsch-Lincoln and Bauer over von Ludendorff's continued absence. Trebitsch-Lincoln insisting that he should identify himself openly with the cause. The disagreement was patched up and the two subsequently devoted themselves to securing adhesion in Italian territory, but, in the end, Trebitsch-Lincoln withdrew from the committee, giving as his reason that the Magyars intended to murder him because he was a Jew. The conspiracy, however, seems to have gone on without him apparently, and the record closes with the concentration of troops in southern Germany with a view to dispatching them, later, "in groups" in Styria.

Still Plotting

In concluding its review of the matter, The Times points out that since the compilation of this record there has been a "general stiffening of the German attitude toward entente representatives in Germany," and a series of incidents all going to show that the intrigues of the revenge party have by no means been abandoned, but that, on the contrary, "the desperadoes who have been plotting in the past are plotting still."

BRITAIN JOINS IN PROTEST TO MEXICO

MEXICO CITY, Mexico.—Great Britain has joined the United States in protesting against the recent decision of the Mexican supreme court in a case involving the ownership of the Naica Mining Company, whose property is located in the State of Chihuahua. The British note was received through the mails by the foreign office on Friday, its informal presentation being explained by the fact that Great Britain's representative here has no official standing.

The foreign office has announced it will answer both the British and United States notes simultaneously. It is understood President Obregon has ordered a special investigation of the case, in view of the large investment represented by the company.

IMPORTANT NAVAL DISCOVERY REPORTED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Berlin. BERLIN, Germany (Saturday).—Much interest was occasioned here today by the report that a well-known professor, Oswald Flamm, of the Charlottenburg Technical School, had discovered a means of attaining stability, whereby giant submarines, as large and as powerfully armored as dreadnaughts, could be constructed. The "Lokal Anzeiger" called it "an epoch-making discovery which revolutionizes sea warfare." When seen in the light, Professor Flamm said that the press reports were exaggerated. He said, however, that his experiments might have a vital influence on naval construction and warfare.

SERIOUS VIEWS OF AUSTRIA'S POSITION

British Member of Reparations Commission Sees Threat of Disruption of Austria and More Wars—Financial Aid Needed

PARIS, France (Friday).—Sir William Goode, British member of the Austrian section of the Reparations Commission, at a luncheon in his honor at the Renaissance Club today, spoke on the situation in Austria.

"Three eventualities must be considered as a consequence of the prospective collapse of Austria," he said. "First, an attempt on the part of the Austrian provinces to join Germany; second, partition of the Austrian provinces among the adjoining states, not excluding Germany; and third, a Communist or Bolshevik reign of terror."

"It has been stated that before giving up in despair, the Austrian Government will request the Council of the League of Nations, under Article 16 of the Treaty of Versailles, to permit a union with Germany. My opinion, however, is that Germany cannot feed the whole of Austria. But apart from that question, it is to me unthinkable that the Allies could permit Germany to extend her empire to the borders of the Adriatic, with her frontiers in the rear of Czechoslovakia and on the flanks of Hungary, Jugoslavia and Italy."

Seeds of More Wars

The disappearance of a regular government in Austria, in the opinion of Sir William, will sow the seeds of more wars between the countries who are rivals for her remains.

"A rumor is current in Austria," he said, "that Hungarian forces, regular or irregular, would advance upon Vienna on the pretence of preventing the irregular capital falling into the hands of the Czechs. In that case, no one in Austria would be surprised if the Czechs attempted by force to forestall the occupation of Vienna. Jugoslavia, under its recent defensive alliance with Czechoslovakia, might then decide to attack Hungary. The destiny of the provinces of Styria, Lower Austria, Upper Austria and Carinthia would then be in the melting pot of a war of reparation from which it might be difficult for the greater powers to abstain."

The speaker said he thought that if Austria should be given the chance of continued existence, she likely would prove the least Bolshevik of all states.

The Safer Course

"I do not wish to appear to be an alarmist," he said, "but if the Allies can hold out no prospect of means for continued existence, then I fear we must be prepared for an outbreak that would be beyond the control of any authority that might be left to Austria. It is common knowledge that the Bolsheviks have made elaborate preparations to utilize Vienna as a center of activity and propaganda. They expect their campaign in this part of the world will synchronize with the disappearance of the central government of Austria and spread thence to every country of Europe."

"I am convinced that the provision of part of the \$20,000,000 recommended by the Austrian section of the Reparations Commission can safely be regarded as a means of insurance, compared with the expenditure in which the British Government might be involved in the event of the collapse of Austria. There probably never was a moment in the histories of the French and British governments when it was more difficult to find money. The issue, however, is not merely, can we afford the money, but also can we afford to face the alternative."

COMMERCE BODY FOR OPEN SHOP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—The open shop for Chicago industries was declared to be the policy of the Chicago Association of Commerce at the annual installation of officers of that organization. Based upon what were termed "sound American principles," recommendations of the Labor policy committee were adopted, and both the outgoing president, Willys W. Baird, and the new head of the association, Joseph R. Noel, made these fundamentals the keynote of their addresses. The few basic objects set forth are as follows: To protect employer and employee in right of freedom of contract; To prevent any interference with persons seeking work and to earn a living; To protect the public right in free and uninterrupted use of streets and transportation of persons or goods; To oppose restriction of output, discrimination in use of materials, limitation of apprentices, sympathetic and jurisdictional strikes and boycotts; To oppose the payment of money or other consideration for settlement of strikes or special privileges.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL IN INDIA IS OPENED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. MADRAS, India (Sunday).—The Duke of Connaught opened the Legislative Council on Wednesday morning, the ceremony being of a simple, yet impressive, character. He reminded the members that forms of government were of little consequence, "apart from the spirit inspiring them." Political development was only a vehicle for human activity and human progress, and if democratic changes in India were to prove durable, human brotherhood must be the ideal which the council and the people generally must set before themselves.

On Tuesday, a visit was paid to the

ancient, historic fort of Madras, which was the first seat of British power in India. So far, the efforts of the non-cooperators, who are making an attempt to induce the people to boycott the Duke's visit, have not met with success, despite placards urging remembrance of the wrongs from which India is suffering, and announcing that the Duke cannot remedy their grievances. The people throng the streets and evince the greatest interest in the Duke. The Boy Scouts' rally and the presentation of colors to the Lawrence Memorial School, which was fixed for Thursday, had to be postponed.

END OF NARCOTIC TRAFFIC SOUGHT

China Society of America, in Statement Made by Dr. Paul S. Reinsch, Says Illegal Trade Hinders Friendly Relations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Dr. Paul S. Reinsch, former United States Minister to China, as acting president of the China Society of America, makes public resolutions adopted at a recent meeting of the board of directors of that society urging congressional legislation restricting the international trade in narcotics; a federal incorporation act to protect American business from foreign competition in China; adequate appropriations for the Department of Commerce in extending trade with China, and appealing for funds for Chinese relief.

"The great increase in the international narcotic traffic has seriously affected Chinese-American relations," says a statement by the society. "While the United States has not been an active party in the debauching of China by the morphia trade which has ravaged China since the extinction of the opium trade, America has supplied a considerable part of the narcotics with which Japan is flagrantly flooding China, and the United States has allowed quantities of these habit-forming drugs to move through the United States from Great Britain in bond."

"The directors feel that the bill in Congress is greatly needed, as the export of drugs is coming directly back upon America, because Japanese-American smuggling rings are now engaged in shipping an entire back for consumption in the United States. Friendly Relations Hindered

"The resolution reads: 'The China Society of America deprecates the international traffic in habit-forming drugs especially as it affected Chinese-American relations and urged that the United States control of narcotics as embodied in the bill now pending in Congress (H. R. 14,500) should be passed without delay, and that steps be taken seeking the further suppression of the international narcotic traffic to which the United States has been a party with Great Britain and Japan, through the good offices of the United States Department of State; and that these actions were necessary not only to protect American prestige in China, but also to prevent the menacing increase in the trade of illicit drugs in the United States by reason of its relation to the general situation in the Far East.'

"The need of legislation which would allow American firms to compete in the Chinese markets on terms of equality with the liberal incorporation privileges enjoyed by Japanese and British houses has long been recognized. Attempts were made at the last session of Congress to bring about the passage of a federal incorporation act to meet this difficulty facing the American trade."

Legislation Urged

"The directors went on record to the effect that the prompt passage of a federal incorporation act to permit American companies operating in China is vital to the development of our business in the Far East, and that the said act should equalize the position of American companies in regard to foreign competitors for the trade of China."

The general recognition that in the present need for governmental economy Congress may curtail the appropriations of the different departments caused the directors to express the belief that the appropriations of the department for the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce should be increased instead of curtailed.

The growing extent of the food shortage in north China was recognized by the directors as a menacing condition requiring quick relief. The organization of the China Society was asked to cooperate with the American committee on famine relief in China and a special committee from the board of directors of the China Society is being organized to take charge of relief plans. As the China Society has a membership of both Chinese and Americans it is hoped that the organization can contribute to the relief of the China famine victims in an effective way.

SERIOUS DISORDERS REPORTED IN SPAIN

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. MADRID, Spain (Sunday).—After a period of comparative quiescence, there are unmistakable signs of general syndicalist and terrorist outbreaks all over the country, as was the case a few weeks ago. There has been bomb-throwing and other outrages within the last few days at Barcelona, Valencia, Seville, Bilbao and Cadiz, and short-lived general strikes have occurred at Malaga and other places. The measures being taken by the police and the authorities in general are energetic, and large numbers of arrests have been made.

OUTLOOK BETTER FOR ENFORCEMENT

Operation of Prohibition Law in First Year as Encouraging as Could Have Been Expected, Say Washington Officials

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The testimony of officials who are in a position to know most about the working of the prohibition law, which has now been in effect in the United States one year, is that it is as encouraging as could have been expected, and that every day that passes makes the outlook for future enforcement better.

William M. Williams, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, said that the Volstead act had not yet had a fair trial, because when it went into effect on January 16, 1920, the world was disturbed by conditions immediately following the war, but, he added, referring to the law-abiding sense of the American people and the growing sentiment in favor of enforcement of the law: "On the whole, I feel that the accomplishments of the prohibition enforcement forces are satisfactory. The courts, it is believed, are beginning to realize that only prison sentences for violating the law will be sufficient. The bureau is now receiving better cooperation from state and local officials, and after all, complete success of national prohibition, unless a very large sum is appropriated by Congress, depends on cooperation on the part of state, local and municipal officials."

Resumé of Activities

"It was never the purpose of Congress to match with a prohibition agent every policeman or other local official in the United States and its territories. That would be an unreasonable undertaking. Great faith may be placed in the common sense and fairness of the American people."

A resumé of the activities of the federal prohibition agents from January 16, 1920, to November 30, 1920, shows the following results:

Illicit distilleries seized and destroyed, 456.
Still seizures, 4182.
Spirits seized and destroyed, 136,608 gallons.
Seized but not destroyed, 161,834 gallons.
Fermenters seized and destroyed, 50,448.

Automobiles seized, 1021.
Breweries seized, 20.
Persons arrested, 24,469.
Persons recommended for prosecution, 23,959.

Taxes and penalties reported for assessment, \$32,450,036.
Taxes and penalties assessed, approximately, \$22,000,000.

Liquor Withdrawn

The amount of liquor withdrawn from warehouses in the last year was not officially given, but it is variously estimated at from 25,000,000 to 43,000,000 gallons. All was withdrawn on 63,000 permits supposed to be for non-beverage purposes, the most of it found its way into illicit liquor trade. The chief of the customs service, cooperating with prohibition enforcement officials, said that customs houses along the borders of the United States were clogged with millions of bottles of liquor seized from smugglers, and that that amount was only about one-tenth of what was smuggled in.

John F. Kramer, Prohibition Commissioner, said that although liquor was still obtainable, the first year's work had brought a large measure of success. In the future the work would become increasingly easier. Records of the bureau showed that fewer dealers were seeking permits to engage in the business of handling liquor next year. Many of them knew in advance that they would be forced to close their doors, and that not more than half as many permits next year as there had been this year.

Chicago Saloons Closed

Warrants Also Issued for Arrest of Physicians and Druggists

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Injunctions restraining 25 saloonkeepers from selling liquor were issued by Judge K. M. Landis on Saturday, and John and William McGovern, proprietors of the Liberty Inn, were fined \$2000 each and sentenced to two years in prison on a charge of contempt for violation of two injunctions restraining them from selling liquor. Five others were given fines of from \$10 to \$200 and sentences of from one hour in the custody of the United States marshal to six months in the house of correction for violations of the Volstead act.

One of the injunctions which the McGoverns were sentenced for violating was issued at the request of Charles F. Clyne, District Attorney, and the other on the petition of Edward J. Brundage, Attorney-General.

Warrants have been issued for the arrest of 20 physicians and druggists for the sale of narcotics and abuse of the whisky prescription privilege.

"The drug traffic has grown to such an enormous extent that it seems almost every physician and druggist is liable to suspicion," said Capt. John B. Boddie, assistant district attorney, in charge of narcotic cases. "The doctors and druggists are making much more money dealing in narcotics than in liquor. There is no doubt that the money passed in drug peddling the last year has been \$1,000,000 or more. I don't know if the reason for the alarming increase in drug peddling is due, as some observers contend, to prohibition, but it is a fact that the narcotic traffic has grown more in the last year than ever before."

Frank D. Richardson, prohibition

director for the central district, has asked John F. Kramer, prohibition director, to call upon A. Mitchell Palmer, Attorney-General, for a final ruling on the matter of "hip liquor," as to whether a citizen is privileged to carry a pocket flask of liquor to cafes or other places outside his own home. "It is my policy to go after every prohibition violator, high and low," said Mr. Richardson.

FRANCE TO SEND DEPUTY TO SPAIN

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

MADRID, Spain (Sunday).—It is announced that the French Government is about to send a member of the Chamber of Deputies to Madrid on an extraordinary financial mission, and especially with the object of negotiating a new Franco-Spanish economic agreement. It is desired to consolidate the commercial and financial intercourse between the two countries, a step rendered particularly necessary in view of the fact that the Franco-Spanish commercial agreement of 1904 had to be denounced during the war.

It is believed, however, that a more urgent object of the mission is to come to some definite understanding favorable to France in regard to the loan made by Spain in 1918, which upon the urgent request of France, has been prorogued from time to time, but only for short periods. Public opinion in Spain is showing much discontent in this matter, for, on the one hand, it is urged that Spain needs her capital back, and on the other, that France has neglected her obligations and set up vexatious barriers against Spanish imports.

LIMIT ON PARCEL POST INCREASED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Effective on February 1, 1921, the maximum limit on parcel post packages exchanged between the United States and France will be increased from 11 to 22 pounds, according to an agreement signed by Albert S. Burton, Postmaster-General of the United States, with the Postal Administration of France. This arrangement, doubling the maximum weight limit, was signed last week.

According to the terms of the agreement, Corsica, Algeria, Tunis, French Morocco and the Principality of Monaco, all colonies of France, as well as the island possessions of the United States, will be included. The proposal to increase the maximum weight limit between these two countries has been the subject of negotiations for many months, during which time personal conferences have taken place between postal officials of both countries. The plan is said to be a further step in the efforts of the Post Office Department to increase the facilities afforded through the international parcel post to exporters and the several other patrons of the postal service.

BARCELONA BANK CAUSE OF CONCERN

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

BARCELONA, Spain (Sunday).—Some anxiety is caused by a delay in the arrangement of affairs of the Bank of Barcelona, which recently suspended payment. It had been announced that the adjustment was a simple matter, and business would be resumed in the first week of January, but the doors are still closed. The explanation given is that it is considered desirable thoroughly to overhaul the administration, and, in concert with other banks, to establish a Catalonian system, which will inspire the utmost confidence and minimize the risk for the future of such misfortunes as the recent stoppages.

Absolute assurances are given of the complete solvency of the bank, with a large balance, but nevertheless it is believed that the bank's affairs are not so simple as at first imagined, that it has been caught in unfortunate transactions and there is some anxiety.

ANTHONY CAMINETTI BACK FROM EUROPE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Upon his return from a study of conditions in Europe, Anthony Caminetti, Commissioner-General of Immigration of the United States, though declining to talk at length until he had made his report to William B. Wilson, Secretary of Labor, said that his trip had convinced him more than ever of the need of connecting the immigration service with immigration activities throughout the world, particularly to prevent persons making the trip across the ocean only to be refused admittance at United States ports. In view of the increasing unemployment in the United States, Mr. Caminetti said he did not know what the immigrants from Europe would do when they got here, nor what some localities in Europe would do if the large numbers planning to leave were permitted to do so.

AUDITORIUM PLANNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Birmingham News Office

BIRMINGHAM, Alabama.—Work on the new \$500,000 municipal auditorium for Birmingham will be begun early in the spring. The plans are now being drawn by the local chapter of the American Institute of Architects, which will have direct charge of the work.

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FARMERS ACTIVE IN THE LOBBIES

Their Work Has Had a Marked Influence on Legislation at Washington—Conservative and Radical Schools Busy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—In the lobbies, where representatives of the Labor unions were wont to forage for some adequate pressure was brought to bear upon Congress so that it should pass the legislation desired by organized Labor, there has been a noticeable absence of that element of the electorate this session, and, instead, there have appeared continually representatives of farm organizations, just as keen on the passage of bills and resolutions approved by the agricultural portion of the community as the Labor leaders were in regard to their measures.

Moreover, these delegates of the farmers are not slightly referred to. They may be denounced as lobbyists, but their influence is not underestimated. The more active men at the Capitol are not all actual tillers of the soil, any more than the representatives of Labor under similar circumstances were all actually workers at their trades.

J. R. Howard, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, the most flourishing of the various farm organizations, was, until he took up this work, a practical farmer in Iowa and familiar with farming conditions of the great middle west agricultural section. Like an increasing number of the farmers of that region, he has a keen business sense, which he is putting to good service at the headquarters of the organization in Chicago and at the Washington office.

Benjamin C. Marsh, on the other hand, who represents the Farmers National Council, the radical end of the farmers organizations, allied with the radical end of Labor, has been a settlement-worker, and a reformer. He worked on a farm when he was a college boy, but he has done many things since.

Lack of Cooperation
One thing the farmers organizations lack. They do not work in close cooperation. The American Farm Bureau Federation and the Farmers National Council not only employ methods totally at variance, but they do not have the same ends in view. Mr. Marsh says frankly that because farm prices have been deflated the government should deflate by one-third, through a capital tax, the property of the 23,000 persons who, he asserts, own \$136,000,000 worth of the property of the nation.

The American Farm Bureau Federation is not an enemy of large wealth. It has a program which it carried out would make the farmers of the country participants in "big business" and make them more prosperous. For that reason, its representatives have supported the revival of the War Finance Corporation, the Smith bill for the stimulation of trade with Germany, and the appropriation for the continuation of the work on the dam at Muscle Shoals so as to get fertilizer for the farmers cheaper than the chemical corporations will let it be sold.

When Mr. Marsh went before the House Banking and Currency Committee to propose a plan for the relief of the farmers he was constantly diverging to promulgate his radical theories, which were not at all in tune with those held by the committee. The plan of the conservative organizations is to get so much influence back of a bill they are interested in that congressmen will have to listen to them.

Between these two organizations, which are the most active ones representing farmers, are at least a dozen others with varying brands of grievances and remedies therefor. All of them have their representatives warring the committees charged with matters bearing on the well of agriculture.

Farmers Lobby Effective
There is no denying that the farmers lobby has been effective. Both houses have had one eye on it in considering legislation in which the farmers were interested. First in regard to the tariff. The Fordney bill was put through the House hurriedly, and, as some members claimed inadvisedly, in an effort to conciliate the farmers. In the Senate Finance Committee it has now been broadened to include practically all farm products. Whether it will pass is another story.

However, if the revival of the War Finance Corporation, backed by the farmers, could go through both houses over the President's veto, it is not sure that the tariff-devised to meet their requirements will not pull through. The Muscle Shoals Act, opposed by the most influential members on the majority side of the Senate, finally passed, and it was defeated by so narrow a margin in the House that it may squeeze through there when it comes up again.

The House Agriculture Committee has been conducting hearings on measures designed to safeguard against trading in futures on the grain exchanges. Leslie F. Gates, retiring president of the Chicago Board of Trade, said in his testimony that the farmer should take his loss this year because there was no economic rule

under which he or anyone else could be insured against loss every year. This is not the farmer viewpoint, however.

The Agricultural Appropriations Bill is to be taken up in Congress this week, and while the majority leaders have made a point of cutting estimates in executive departments, the farmers will keep a vigilant eye on any cutting that is to be done here. They have a club which is very powerful in keeping Congress in order. Practically it amounts to the threat of a strike. Farmers will not produce food; they will all move into the towns; they will not carry on at a loss—and then what will the country do without wheat and corn and potatoes and meat?

The farmers do not call it a strike, but they say that they cannot be expected to continue at a loss and that they are entitled to the necessary help for a basic industry.

ALLIED LOYALISTS ASK CLOSER UNION

Rear Admiral Sims, Speaker at New York Meeting, Advises Against Petty Disagreements

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Officers of the Allied Loyalty League, at the luncheon of the league here on Saturday, referred directly to the recent activities of Stan Fein sympathizers in tearing down the British flag at the Union Club, and expressed disapproval of the act of Mayor John F. Hylan in presenting the freedom of the city to Mrs. Terence MacSwiney upon her arrival here. When introducing Rear Admiral William S. Sims, one of the speakers, George W. Wickham, former Attorney-General of the United States, said:

"If this were Guildhall in London, I would have a gold box with a key of the city to present to Rear Admiral Sims, together with the freedom of the city. The freedom of this city is reserved for other occasions and is conferred upon other personalities."

Men and women of prominence interested in cementing closer the ties of international relations attended the luncheon.

The Rev. Dr. William T. Manning of Trinity Church, in an address preceding that of Rear Admiral Sims, said: "There is a special tie which relates and binds us to that great country, Great Britain. We stand by the same ideals by which she stands, not because they are Anglo-Saxon, but because they are highest in the world." Rear Admiral Sims said in part: "We liked the British during the war because they believed in personal liberty. Seriously, it seems to me that if you people could get along with those on the other side during the war you should get along with them here. Failure to do so means a certain amount of danger. Pin pricks may develop into infection resulting from the poison of propaganda. The world won't stand for another war. The world can't stand another war. And if we don't keep on nourishing the sentiment that was aroused for the Allies during the war, we are going to get into trouble. Personally, I believe in the initiative being taken by the English-speaking people."

GERMAN REPLY TO FRENCH STATEMENT

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Berlin

BERLIN, Germany (Saturday).—In reply to suggestions recently made in the French Press that Germany is endeavoring to evade the reparations clauses of the Peace Treaty, the German Government tonight published a long statement showing that already it has given the Allies large quantities of locomotives, railway wagons, dyestuffs, coal and machinery. It stated that 5000 locomotives and 150,000 railway wagons have been given up. The value of the dyestuffs handed over to the Allies is placed at 225,000,000 gold marks.

CONFERENCE CALL FAVORED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The joint resolution requesting President Wilson to call a conference of the nations of the world to consider universal disarmament was approved on Saturday by the House Foreign Affairs Committee without a dissenting vote. The committee rejected, 9 to 2, an amendment by William E. Mason (R.), Representative from Illinois, that invitations to participate in the conference be extended to Ireland and the Philippines.

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GREAT NATURE



Up along the hostile mountains,
where the hair-poised snow-
slide shivers—
Down and through the big fat
marshes that the virgin ore-
bed stains;
Till I heard the mile-wide mut-
terings of unimagined rivers
And beyond the nameless timber
and illimitable plains!

—Rudyard Kipling.

Bats

Few people realize that the shadowy shapes that flit to and fro in the dusk, the "leathery-bats" as the country folk call them, are among the most interesting and fascinating of wild animals. When you get to know something about bats it is astonishing how charming little things you find them to be. Of the European species there is not one more quaint than the long-eared bat (*Plecotus auritus*), the most distinctive feature of which is the immensely long ears that give it its name. When it is at rest they are hidden away under its wings, but on waking up it draws them out. These organs are then nearly two-thirds the length of its body and project forward like sensitive antennae. They are so transparent and fragile that one can see every vein that runs through the thin membrane. While the bat is active they are never still, but are continually quivering to and fro, being extended and contracted, and again extended, as if they act as tactual organs as well as ears to hear with. As the long-eared bat is a rare haunting species it is probable this is so, and that its great sensitive ears help it to thread its way among the twigs and leaves.

Both the Pipistrelles and long-eared bats that I have kept in confinement were most particular over their toilets, washing and grooming themselves with their tiny pink tongues, and keeping their fur, the most beautifully soft and silky of coats, in perfect order.

Quiet as the long-eared bat is, the horseshoe bat is even more peculiar in appearance, for they have the strangest noseleaves of horseshoe shape which give their little faces a weird aspect. These appendages seem to be sensory organs and to help them locate their food. The great horseshoe (*Rhinolophus feryan-squum*), is a big bat, a strong high flying one; at the opposite end of the scale as regards size is that very different species the tiny pipistrelle (*Pipistrellus pipistrellus*), which is one of the smallest of European mammals, and a mere scrap of silky brown fur and skinny wings.

Bats usually have one, or rarely two babies during the summer, which cling under their mother's wing until old enough to fend for themselves. To go back to that was atom of a creature which English country folk call the "fitter-mouse," it has a quaint, intelligent face, something like that of a miniature bulldog. One captive for some time soon learned who supplied it with food and would shuffle to meet its keeper's hand, take whatever there was, and then bite his fingers if it wanted more. Of course its teeth were too small to hurt, indeed, there is no European bat capable of doing real harm, though the Noctule when interfered with and annoyed will do its best, and can make the person who teases it withdraw his hand in a hurry.

The Noctule (*Nyctalus noctula*), is a fine creature as bats go, it is the one we see flying high against the sunset sky, vying with the departing swifts in the power and vigor of its flight, dashing hither and thither in the joy of the chase. The Noctule, like so many other bats, flies for only a little while at sunset and again at dawn, returning meantime to the hole or hollow in some convenient tree which serves it and its fellows for home and headquarters. Here they congregate, sometimes by the scores, squeaking, snapping, and swarming over one another, keeping up so much conversation as to betray, even at midday, their retreat to the passer-by, that is if he has ears attuned to bat voices, for some people cannot hear their calls, not even when they are wheeling and circling close overhead. How different it is in the winter; then the high-pitched squeaking is silenced, the Noctules, one and all, have passed into the cold silence of hibernation; they will hang up quietly in their hiding place until the returning warmth of spring calls them back to life. All bats of the temperate regions have to hibernate during the winter when their food is non-existent, but some sleep more soundly than others. One or two sleep comparatively lightly, the slightest rise in the temperature bringing them out from their dens. The tiny Pipistrelle and the little Whiskered Bat (*Myotis mystacinus*) may be seen out any warm evening even in mid-winter. This is explained by the fact that they live largely on gnats, which insects also come out from their retreats whenever the temperature gets high enough.

One evening a Whiskered Bat flew

in a small circle where gnats were dancing under the eaves of the house, which circling it kept up for nearly 20 minutes until one was quite giddy watching it. The bat returned evening after evening, revolving on flitting wing in the same small orbit, evidently picking up the gnats that danced and hovered in the sheltered nook, but at last the wind changed, the corner was no longer sheltered, and the bat, to one's regret, forsook its old haunt. It had become quite a friend to be looked for every evening. Indeed, only those who have watched and studied these little animals can believe how interesting are the elusive flitting bats that appear and disappear in the gloaming.

—FRANCES PITT.

GLASGOW TRAFFIC IN ETCHINGS

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
A recent sale of etchings in Glasgow realized abnormal prices, amounting in the aggregate to £6000. The outstanding features were the purchases of D. Y. Cameron's "Ben Ledi" at 365 guineas, and Muirhead Bone's "Ayr Prison" at 265 guineas, record prices for both. Nowhere is the pursuit of the etching more eager than in Glasgow, but that, unfortunately, does not indicate a genuine artistic impulse. On the contrary the vogue of the print has largely a commercial basis, and etchings are sold and bought for frankly speculative ends. There are, of course, collectors who accumulate prints through sheer love of beautiful things, like a well-known Glasgow connoisseur who possessed probably the finest collection of Meryons in private hands. His treasures were contained in portfolios and he used to study them assiduously, and handle them as gently as the enthusiast in a Wilkie Collins novel whose ample leisure was employed in contemplation of his precious prints. The Meryons, like many other rare art collections, now adorn some private gallery in the United States. But his type is exceptional. The patrons of the sale room are not actuated by such fine emotions. Generally, they dabble in print as they might dabble in stocks and shares, holding for a "rise." Glasgow has become rather more than a local and national market of such traffic. Sales are held with astonishing frequency and the wares filter in from many places, from London, and other cities in Great Britain, and also from the United States, especially from New York. There is intimate business relationship between the art dealers of New York and Glasgow, and the former maintain a shrewd and watchful eye on the etched work of British artists, and especially of Scottish artists in the medium.

Many accomplished etchers in Great Britain today are Scotsmen, and such supreme exponents as Cameron and Muirhead Bone are Glasgow men, like William Strang, while James McBeck, also in the first rank, is an Aberdonian. The traffic in etchings, while enormously profitable to the speculators, may enhance the fame of the artists, but it does not contribute to their financial enrichment. Cameron issued "Ben Ledi" some years ago at 12 guineas, and Muirhead Bone's "Ayr Prison" was published at a couple of guineas. Both, doubtless, because they were genuine artists, employ the needle for the sheer "joy of the working" and it may be said of them, without affectation, that the financial return is a subsidiary consideration. And, while their market is now sure, neither Cameron or Muirhead Bone put excessive price upon their plates. Mr. Cameron set a limit of 100 guineas as the worth of the finest print, and views with strong disapproval the speculative traffic in etchings.

That, indeed, has developed even to a ludicrous extent. And it is especially manifest in the preposterous values attached to the "states" of an etching. A powerful ring of dealers may successfully boom a second or third "state" as superior to the first. The criterion is not art, but commercial values. A certain interest may attach to how a master of line, like Rembrandt, developed his ideas, and artistic value may apply to a Rembrandt "state"; but the "states" of the average run of etchers are of no more artistic consequence than the various stages of development of a photographic plate. Yet "states" by etchers of all degrees continue to be exploited, and speculation in etchings continues to increase.

In Glasgow the etching safe-room has come to be regarded frankly as a branch of the Stock Exchange. The immediate boom is in Zorns. Etchings of his which, a few years ago, were to be easily procured at from three to six guineas, now more easily sell at hundreds of guineas. It is obviously a highly remunerative business for the auctioneer, the dealer and the speculator, who operate in conjunction, and young etchers, without influence in such quarters, are left struggling in the background. The auctioneers, dealers and speculators may rejoice, but the system is bad for art, and those who measure art wares by very different standards can only grieve at the perpetuation of an entirely sordid traffic.

The World in Stone

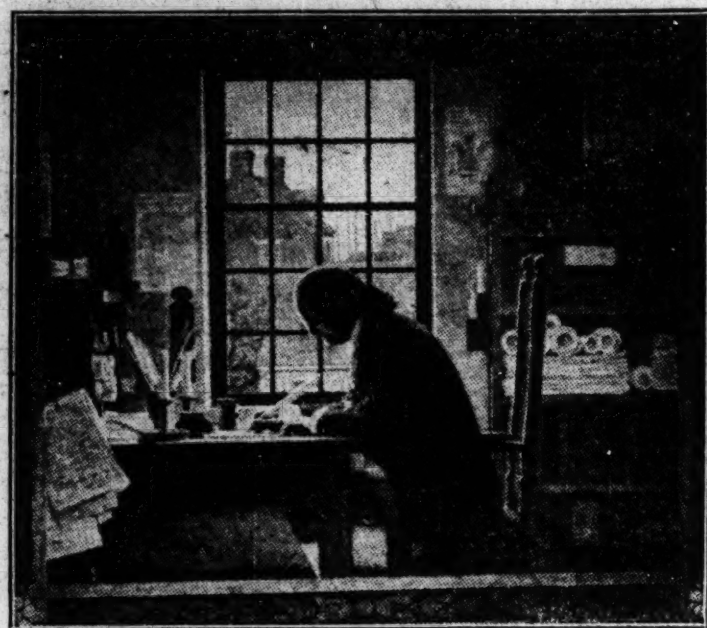
At Swane in England is a conventional representation of the globe—conventional, that is, in design, but not in other respects, for the globe is hewn from rock, and measures 11 feet in diameter, and weighs 40 tons. The history of this unique geographical record is interesting, for it is the result of the successful building operations of two local men who migrated to London, and amassed huge fortunes, then returned to their native town and lavished decorations in stone on every available part of Swane.

POOR RICHARD ON THRIFT

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
Most people know the story of the young lady, or maybe it was a young gentleman, of literary leanings, who found it difficult to understand how anyone could really approve Shakespeare in view of the shameless use he had made in practically all his writings of quotations. The same is unquestionably true of poor Richard, especially Poor Richard on Thrift. In Poor Richard's Almanac, how many people have run to earth, for the first time, some saying they have always known without having the remotest idea whence it came? "And so it was Poor Richard that said it! Well! Well!" Get what you can, and what you get hold: 'Tis the stone that will turn all your lead into gold.

as Poor Richard says.

In these days, most people know the story of the famous Almanac as



"Franklin the Editor," from the painting by Charles B. Mills

they do that of its still more famous author. They have learned at school or elsewhere of Benjamin Franklin's early days in Boston; how, at the age of seven, his father decided to devote him "to the service of the church," but how he himself had a banking after the sea, and how, at the age of ten, a temporary compromise was reached by young Benjamin being taken from school, and put to assist his father in the honest trade of tallow-chandler and soap-boiler. Later on, he becomes an apprentice to his elder brother, a printer, and thereafter, each step unfolds itself with blessed familiarity; young Benjamin's "flight" by sea for New York; his landing in the great city with little or nothing in his pocket; his migration to Philadelphia, his famous walk "up Market Street, as far as Fourth Street," with a loaf under each arm, munching a third as he went; his successful work as a printer; his voyage to England; his return to Philadelphia; his still more successful work as a printer, and now successful work as a publisher, "The Universal Instructor in All Arts and Sciences, and Pennsylvania Gazette."

From the painting by Charles B. Mills
"Franklin the Printer's Prentice"

quickly relieved of the first part of its terrible name and immediately successful under the shorter title.

That brings the story down to 1729. Three years later, came the first issue of the Almanac, under the name of Richard Saunders. In his autobiography, the worthy Benjamin says of it, "It was continued by me about 25 years, commonly called 'Poor Richard's Almanac.' I endeavored to make it both entertaining and useful, and it accordingly came to be in such demand that I reaped considerable profit from it, vending annually near 10,000. And observing that it was generally read, scarce any neighborhood in the Province being without it, I considered it as a proper vehicle for conveying instruction among the common people, who bought scarcely any other books. I therefore filled all the little spaces that occurred between the remarkable days in the calendar with proverbial sentences, chiefly such as inculcated industry and frugality as the means of procuring wealth and thereby securing virtue."

fully. It is impossible to estimate the effect of those 25 years of teaching upon a young and scattered people. Poor Richard did not come amongst them as a stern pedagogue demanding a time set apart for his hearing. He entered with a joke, followed it up with a precept, capped that with some drollery, and took his leave, for the moment, as one who had much more to say, "an he would," and as indeed he has, next day and the day after.

And what a wonderful homily it all is! "As Poor Richard says," far from being a phrase which falls from its much repetition becomes, as one reads the famous "connected discourse," for instance, prefixed to the Almanac published in 1757, an, at all times, welcome "cautionary word," opening the gates to some new treasure, or indicating whence the treasure comes. "As Poor Richard says"—

I never saw an off-removed tree
Nor yet an off-removed family
That thrived so well as those that
settled be.

So he goes on to inculcate industry

and attention to business and circum-

spectation and care in the smallest

matters. But, to all these things,

there must be added frugality, or in

other words thrift, or what avails any

of them? "If you would be wealthy,"

says he in another Almanac, "think

of saving as well as of getting. The

Ladies have not made Spain rich be-

cause her outgoes are greater than her

incomes." Extravagance of all kinds

Poor Richard stanchly inveighs

against. Extravagance in clothes, in

entertainment and in many other di-

rections, and by extravagance he

would have it understood that he

means any expenditure that is not

necessary. Amongst his famous thirty-

four virtues is not the fifth, Frugality,

thus defined: "Make no expense but

to do good to others or yourself,

i. e., waste nothing."

Eighteenth Century Hermitages

When we read the works of Jane

Austen and her contemporaries, some

allusion to a hermitage is sure to oc-

cur in any description of a garden or

grounds above the mere cottage in

size. What a hermitage was is, prob-

ably, little realized, and it may be not

unamusing to describe briefly some of

its eccentricities.

The revival of the romantic sense in literature has been often noticed, but few are aware of the extent to which it went in matters rural. Under the auspices of William Kent and "Capability" Brown, a taste for the picturesque devastated the formal gardens of England, and the picturesque was most effectively manifest in the grove and hermitage. Thanks to Pope and his villa, the former is tolerably well known, but the hermitage, to judge from the numbers of books in which it appears, was at least equally important.

A hermitage was a hut built of rough flints, boughs, or roots of trees, to represent the abode of a supposed pious visionary; if it were on an island, so much the better, and the really tasteful owner ran to a Gothic entrance to a hermitage, a preposterous structure which might be adorned at will with statues, finials and cuspis. Such an entrance, such a hermitic retirement, are presented to the admiration of his readers by one P. Decker in 1759; but William Wright far outdid him in elaboration. His hermitage of 1768 ran to one "in the Augustinian style" with "porticoes of palm trees and in the pediment a scull," with "Passages of evergreens leading to two circular retreats, one of which is intended as a library, the other as a bath," and to a third with a grove hard by.

But the palm for absurdity must be given to the Hon. Charles Hamilton, who actually engaged a hermit at £700 a year—a fortune in those days—to inhabit the hermitage at Pain's Hill; the English climate, however, soon put an end to the experiment, and the hermit was henceforward supplied as in the thousands of hermitages elsewhere through the length and breadth of England, by the imaginative good will of the admiring spectator.

This is a merciless parody of Lucan's famous line, "Tantum religio potuit suadere malorum." The judges come in, and the case is called in which a lady named Nausistrata, a writer of reminiscences, indicted Antipho, a Coalitionist Unionist M. P., and Phædra, a Coalitionist Liberal M. P., for breach of faith to their constituents. Geta, the veteran, is the first witness. He recalls the promise of Lloyd George's phrase "a land fit for heroes," "tellus heros apta"; in such a land he expected a palace and free food and drink. And what has he got? With disgust he shows to the Court the miserable mouse of a doll's house, which is all that the aedile responsible for housing has been able to produce after endless fuss and travail. The final words of

Davus— habet hic quoque honorum
Pileus hic palmam, iudice plebe, tulit.
Geta—
Num novitatis amor potuit suadere furenti
Tale malum populo.

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THE WESTMINSTER EPILOGUE

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

In accordance with ancient tradition, the boys of Westminster School give every Christmas a Latin comedy, which is followed by an Epilogue in Latin Elegiacs dealing in humorous vein with contemporary events. The epilogue, which is the main feature of the performance, abounds in ingenious puns and audacious parody, and it has the virtue of throwing into a truer perspective matters of transient importance which are prone to occupy the attention to an exaggerated extent merely because they are matters of today. Seen through the veil of Latin as something remote, the ludicrous side of modern politics is clearly exposed without offense.

This year the epilogue opened on a High Court of Justice, which is being scrubbed and dusted by Geta, a former soldier in casual employment, and Sophrona, a char-lady. Geta grumbles that his job is unworthy of a centurion. He thinks himself above work, and settles down to read the Acts Diurna, the daily paper.

"Lazy," says Sophrona, who objects to doing all the work.

"Women," Geta retorts with a reference to the many jobs in which since the war men have been replaced by women, "Women are taking the bread out of our mouths."

Sophrona (indignantly)—
desideriosus homo es.

Geta—
Panem ex ore rapit jamdudum femina.

But, says Sophrona, a woman must either work or marry, and Geta admits that in these days not every woman is lucky enough to find a husband.

His remark is a happy echo of the line dear to the grammarian's heart that tells of the few who are fortunate enough to visit gay Corinth, the Paris of ancient Rome. "Non culvis homini contigit adire Corinthum."

Sophrona— Quid vis?
Aut operari opus est aut reperire virum.

Geta—
Non culvis hodie contigit habere maritum.

Seized with sudden energy, Geta demands the soap, and Sophrona holds up a packet of Lux, announcing poetically that Lux sheds its light in the darkness and drives from the cottage the shades of ill—

Sophrona—
Lux venit in tenebris atque arceat numina
tecto Laeva humili.

Laeva humili, Lord Leverhulme himself, the Soap King, who, offended by an unfattering portrait painted of himself by Augustus John, cut off his own head, and so (says Sophrona) Augustus perished.

Geta—
effugit nam lucus iniqua
Dicitur ipse sibi desensisse caput.

Sophrona (solemnly)—
Sic perit augustus: sic celsae cedit arti.

The stealthy approach of Davus, an extremist from across the Irish Channel, bodes dirty work at the crossroads, "labor sordidus in trivis." Unseen, he hides a time-bomb under a seat. An apostrophe due to his sudden discovery by Geta leaves only the words "Sinn Fein intelligible in his threat 'sin faine necessest,' and he seeks to allay suspicion by explaining that the fumes to which he refers are the 20 City churches threatened with demolition.

Davus is disguised in a false beard and a prize hat, and his hat is worse than his bomb. The char-lady is horrified at it, but Davus is very proud of his headgear, which is a cross between a top hat and a bowler, and he boasts that it won a competition of which the readers of The London Daily Mail have heard too much.

"Is it possible," asks Geta sarcastically, "that even the love of novelty could have recommended such a horror to the raving crowd?"

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Davus— habet hic quoque honorum
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PROMISES OF THE ITALIAN BUDGET

Minister of Treasury Says It Warrants Neither Optimism Nor Pessimism, but Holds Out Prospects of Improvement

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy.—There is an Italian proverb that "arithmetic is not a matter of opinion." Consequently, the figures of the Italian budget presented in their naked simplicity to the chamber by Mr. Meda, the Minister of the Treasury, are a better proof of the real economic condition of Italy than any arguments of rhetoric. Briefly, the budget showed the following crucial facts: The national debt, which before the war was only 13,489,000,000 lire, was on Oct. 31, 1920, no less than 98,972,000,000 lire, and had increased in the previous year by 14,353,000,000 lire. The current financial year, which in Italy ends with the month of June, 1921, is estimated to close with a deficit of about 13,500,000,000 lire, which will have to be covered by loans or extra taxation; while the last financial year, which ended on June 30, 1920, showed a deficit of about 2,000,000,000 lire.

The minister was, however, as he said, "neither pessimist nor optimist." He pointed out that these are abnormal times not only for Italy, but for all countries, and that there are prospects of improvement. Italy's credit abroad, he said, depended largely upon her ability to produce, and that again upon individual savings at home. Credit abroad is influenced unfavorably by disturbances and lack of discipline; productive capacity is especially crippled by frequent strikes and holidays, ecclesiastical and civil.

The Real Panacea

Hard work is the real panacea for the lack of raw materials and the high exchange, for the latter cannot fall until Italy's exports increase. There is, it will be seen from the above figures, no reason for despair. At present, Italians are apt to attribute most of their economic difficulties to the lack of coal, and to blame Great Britain for the high price of that commodity. But this excuse, ably exploited by the anti-British propaganda in the German interest, ignores the real facts.

In the first place the British miners, who are a powerful political force, insist on higher wages and shorter hours, thus diminishing the output and raising the price. Now Great Britain, owing to her northern climate and her coal-mining stations all over the world, must necessarily retain a considerable share of this reduced output upon the basis that charity begins at home. Under these circumstances Great Britain would have been justified in imposing an export duty, such as Italy has imposed upon hemp.

The British Government has, however, imposed no such export duty upon coal, and the price paid for it by the Italians is simply the market price, paid by the whole world. Italy has, therefore, no special grievance.

The Bologna Disturbances

What is especially needed at present for the amelioration of the financial situation is quiet. Such events as the shooting-affray in the Council Chamber at Bologna, where the Socialists have come into power, have made a bad impression, which was enhanced by the fight in the Chamber of Deputies upon the receipt of an exaggerated report of an attack upon two Socialist members of Parliament by "Fascist" or anti-Socialist leagues, in the streets of that turbulent Romagna town. This free fight, inaugurated by the Socialist deputies, was peculiarly unfortunate, because it followed immediately upon the appeal of the speaker, Mr. de Nicola, who had with difficulty been induced to withdraw his resignation of the chair, for discipline and obedience on the part of all classes.

It is said that Mr. de Nicola, a lawyer in large practice, who has made a considerable pecuniary sacrifice in accepting the speakership, finds it very difficult to maintain order in this Chamber, where Socialists and Roman Catholics are in frequent collision, and interruptions have become part of the daily procedure. Further disturbances between Socialists and "Fascist" have occurred at Ferrara, the home of Ariosto, and it is supposed that foreign influence may be traced in the agitation at Bologna, where Bela Kun's wife has been recently residing.

San Marino and Extradition

Two of the Italian organizers of that movement escaped into the tiny Republic of San Marino, where, as the result of the recent political crisis, the Roman Catholics are now in power, and two new "Captains-Regent" have been elected for the four months from December 5 to March 31, instead of the usual half-year term, following the precedents of the abnormal situation created by the two occupations of the Republic by Cesare Borgia in 1503 and by Cardinal Alberoni in 1740. But San Marino, which in 1874 had a serious controversy with Italy on the subject of extradition, and seemed likely to be involved in trouble with Austria, when Garibaldi took refuge there after the fall of the Roman Republic in 1849, nowadays refuses to grant extradition only in the case of purely political offenders, to whom alone the right of asylum on Monte Titano is still allowed.

These incidents must not, however, be exaggerated. The Italians have a proverb that "all the world is one country," and phenomena of social unrest are the aftermath of the war all over the world. Now that the Adriatic question has been settled so far as Italy and the "Yugo-Slavs" are concerned, one cause of unrest has

been eliminated; the generous grant of 300,000,000 lire to invalided soldiers has removed another; the proposal to increase the price of bread, which was one cause of Mr. Nitti's fall, has met with far less opposition when proposed in a different way by his successor. Indeed, Mr. Giolitti's hand has lost none of its cunning owing to advancing age. No Italian parliamentarian shows such resource, none possesses such tactical skill.

Tourists as Source of Revenue

One source of revenue for the Italian exchequer would be the resumption of normal tourist traffic, which before the war brought much money into the country. With this object in view, the Italian government has been inspecting the chief Italian winter resorts. Of course, they could not form any very reasoned opinions about Italy, because their visit was so hurried, and it requires a knowledge of the Italian language and mentality to form a judgment upon things Italian. Still, their visit was a hopeful sign of the desire to encourage tourists.

The times are over when Mr. Salandra, Premier in the early stage of the war, roundly declared that "Italy wanted fewer hotels and more factories." At present she urgently needs more hotels, for those already existing rarely have room, owing to the practice of living there altogether, now common among Italians. But foreign tourists rarely realize that the modern Italians form a very important part of the landscape. It is a pity that most Anglo-Saxon visitors interest themselves exclusively in the natural beauties and art treasures of Italy, knowing little of the social and economic progress made since 1861. For one foreigner who visits the Tiberi steels works a thousand admire the Pitti palace.

Spirit of Modern Italy

Now the Italians do not care to be exclusively praised for the deeds of their ancestors, and the King of Denmark, when he recently visited Rome, was considered to have harped too much upon the theme. For one student of Italian history who writes on the period since 1870, the most important for an understanding of present conditions, fifty have composed volumes upon the Renaissance or the Risorgimento. Indeed, there scarcely exists in English a single first-rate history of Italy during the last 50 years. No doubt, in all countries "the history of the day before yesterday," as Guizot said, "is the least known," but this is especially the case in Italy, because of the romantic and picturesque age of Mazzini and Garibaldi succeeded the prosaic times of Depretis and Mr. Giolitti.

Nor is the average foreign novel about this country usually a true picture. Marion Crawford drew "the Italians of yesterday," not of today, and wrote of "an election to the Senate"—a body composed of members nominated by the Crown, the life of Hall Caine simply presented Englishmen under Italian names. The German, Richard Voss, who lived 27 years at Frascati, was more successful in his "Roman Stories," but usually the picturesque overwhelms the real. The sensational journalist seldom gives a photograph of normal Italian life, because he must perforce report only what is striking; consequently his narrative is apt to be a chamber of horrors, which is a very untrue representation of Italy of today.

Italians justly complain of this, and blame their own newspapers for providing the raw materials for these foreign statements by their sensational headlines. Let not the tourist be frightened by these things. He will not find Italy a land of grand opera, but far more prosaic; and, if he can obtain a lodging, he will have little of which to complain. As for the high exchange, that is largely eaten up by the high prices. How the average Italian, not benefiting by the exchange, manages to pay these, is a mystery. Yet that there is much money spent in Italy on luxuries is obvious, and the profiteers are a common object of satire, and fair game for the Minister of the Treasury.

ELECTORAL REFORM REQUIRED IN BRITAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Presiding at a meeting of Proportional Representation Society recently at the house of Lords, Lord Parmoor said the urgent necessity for reform of the electoral system might be realized from two figures. At the last election in Ireland, the Sinn Féin majority of 39 would, under a system of proportional representation, have only been nine. It is evident that if the change had been made before the last election, the whole aspect of the Irish question, which was so very terrible, might have been different at the present moment. Again as regarded Great Britain, the Coalition majority was 414 while under proportional representation it would have been 114. An evil of the present methods of election was very much brought to the front in the present Parliament in the defeat of so many statesmen of acknowledged experience owing to temporary difficulties. He thought there was no doubt whatever that the House of Commons had suffered severely from the want of experienced guidance.

Regarding the present position of the question, proportional representation was in force in Belgium, Holland, Denmark, Sweden, Switzerland, Germany and Italy, and it was very significant that it had been adopted in all the new countries in Europe which had emerged from the war. In Great Britain proportional representation was proposed for both Houses in the Home Rule Bill, and there had been progress with regard to its application to local elections. In spite of these facts, however, they were not getting forward with its application to the municipal borough, or its adoption for the next parliamentary election. Surely it was time this country, which was the pioneer of representative government, ought to place it over its representative elections on a fair basis.

POOR SHOWING OF NEW GERMAN PARTY

Democratic Party Has Barely 40 Members in Reichstag, While in State Parliaments Proportion to Other Parties Is Smaller

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Germany.—The hopes which Liberal observers here once entertained for the future of the German Democratic Party, whose annual congress has just taken place at Nuremberg, have unfortunately not been realized, and the small influence which its 40 odd representatives exercise in the Reichstag represents fairly adequately the measure of the party's position in the country. The Democratic Party is the successor of the People's Progressive Party, of imperial days, and is in effect a somewhat pale imitation of the British Liberal Party.

Shortly after the revolution of November, 1918, many German politicians and public men felt that a party modeled on the lines of the British Liberal Party might rally to its ranks all those really democratic elements in Germany which were alike opposed to Socialism, "Bolshevism" and the return of the Hohenzollerns. The Democratic Party was accordingly formed, and, thanks mainly to the support which it received from Germany's leading newspapers, the "Berliner Tageblatt," the "Vossische Zeitung," and, last but not least, the admirably edited and courageous "Frankfurter Zeitung," the Democratic Party did moderately well in the 1919 elections, and in the first republican Reichstag was represented by between 70 and 80 deputies.

Butt of Attack

Many Germans of distinction, among them Professor Preuss of Berlin University, Count von Bernstorff, formerly German Ambassador at Washington, and Professor Foerster, joined the party, and Democrats of all classes and both sexes did in effect at first rally to its ranks. As is almost invariably the lot of "middle" and moderate groups, the Democratic Party since its foundation has been the butt of violent attacks both from Right and Left, the former accusing it of representing merely Jewish high finance, the latter declaring that its proclamation of liberal tenets was only intended to bolster up capitalism by deceiving the workers. It is probable that those attacks, which have been carried on with persistence and with increasing violence during the past year, coupled with the poor showing made by the party inside Parliament and the lack of vitality displayed in the constituencies or electoral colleges, almost entirely explain the reverses which Democratic candidates met with in the recent elections.

At the moment there are barely 40 Democrats in the German Reichstag, and in the state parliaments, notably in that of Bavaria, the proportion to the general membership is even smaller. An improvement in the party's election prospects does not seem likely for some time. For all its disappointments and defeats the Democratic Party may be destined to play a not unimportant part in the new Germany and the debates at its recent congress merit notice.

Framer of Constitution

The most interesting speech was undoubtedly delivered by Prof. Hugo Preuss, who is certainly one of the most forceful and ablest of living Germans. Of Jewish origin, he early displayed great talents and, soon acquiring a reputation as a jurist, he was offered more than once the position as head of the law faculty at Berlin University if, formally at least, he would embrace the form of Christianity. The professor rigidly refused an offer to which so humiliating a condition was attached, and had his reward later when, religious tests failing with the monarchy, the republican government gave him the coveted post. Professor Preuss was the framer of the German republican constitution which, although its centralist tendencies have given great dissatisfaction to Bavaria, is generally regarded as the product of genius. Professor Preuss agreed in the speech referred to that full liberty should be allowed Bavaria in internal domestic matters, but that in the larger issues of international policy and action there could only be one united voice to speak for Germany. He sharply condemned, amid the cheers of the 400 delegates present at the congress, the monarchist propaganda now unfortunately so active in Germany, adding: "The restoration of the monarchy is not conceivable without the disruption of Germany. The continuance of democracy is only possible in Germany if the Republic is looked on as a permanent institution, not as an emergency roof under which in times of anxiety a temporary shelter can be obtained. I hope the Democratic Party will resolutely hold fast to the republican principle. Any one taking part in the work of undermining the Republic is an enemy of the people."

"The speech of Professor Preuss," said the well-known Frankfurt Liberal clergyman, Dr. Klein, "deserves to be posted up on every wall in Germany."

Middle Role of Party

Dr. Koch, one of the members of the German Cabinet, who followed, also emphasized the importance of the middle rôle of the Democratic Party between the Junkers, who clamored for the return of the former Kaiser, and the Socialists, who clamored for the downfall of the capitalist system. "Danger threatens Germany today alike from Right and Left," he went on. "The dangers from the Right should not be undervalued, for the Monarchist propagandist, were it suc-

cessful, would simply lead to civil war.

Before the congress ended, a message from Danzig was read in which it was stated that although forcibly separated from Germany the heart of the port on the Baltic "beat in union with that of the Fatherland." The stand for republicanism against monarchy which the congress took has given great offense to German Conservatives and the language of their press in regard to the Democratic Party is now more than usually insulting.

REDUCING SILVER CONTENT OF COINS

Change in British Shilling Has Produced Absurd Outcry Against "Debasement"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Currency legislation has a way of upsetting and frightening the public; perhaps because so much of it in the past has been bad. But two perfectly good bills, recently passed in the English Parliament, need not have disturbed the British taxpayer, though in fact to a certain extent they did. The first was a bill to continue the prohibition on the export of gold and silver—a measure which was necessary now because the original prohibition only held good until the conclusion of peace. The second was a bill to reduce the silver content of subsidiary silver coinage. This measure was passed some months ago when prices of silver were soaring. At that time, in fact, the silver content of a shilling was for a few days worth in bullion more than the face value of the coin. Since then silver prices have fallen practically to their pre-war gold value, and the mint on Tower Hill can coin subsidiary coinage at a considerable profit. But the act to reduce the silver content had been passed, and in the middle of December it was put into effect by the issue of new coins to the public.

Cry of "Debasement"

This new coinage did not fail to produce the absurd but inevitable outcry against "debasement." To the naked eye the "debased" shilling is perhaps just distinguishable from the old familiar coin, and it is conceivable that the public—or, more probably, a small section of those who are more ignorant and suspicious than their neighbors—will acquire a preference for shillings the less likely to be altered. And could not the experiences of a former reign rather than those which have been made for these be called in when the doctor thought such a step necessary—at a reasonable fee for consultation—this being the method in general use at present? The new schemes of ministerial consultants and advisers throughout the length and breadth of the land is recorded as being on a par with the rate supported hospitals and the sanatoria and village colonies.

Doctors Aroused

"It will help," The Times continues, "to stimulate the anger of the doctors, who are now openly abusing the Ministry of Health and its chief medical officer, Sir George Newman, as an unimpaired calamity. Indeed, there is reason to suppose that the Minister of Health will soon be embroiled in a severe contest with his own profession." In his last report Sir George Newman speaks of the new regional office as assisting in other ways than those so far specified "in promoting the efficiency of the medical service." This is taken to mean that, among the things they will be called upon to do will be that of "organizing" the general practitioners, and it is suggested that the freedom they have hitherto enjoyed in relation to their private patients may be encroached upon.

No Distinction Financially

England has, in fact, only chosen a new method of making a necessary alteration in the contents of a token whose nominal value is quite arbitrary and need bear no particular relation to its intrinsic value. The method now adopted in England is the one which has been favored in the past on the continent, as for example in France, where the silver content of the coinage was reduced from 900 to 835. Its effect, however, is not financially distinguishable from that which was followed in England in 1816.

Before 1816 one Troy pound of standard silver (925 parts fine and 75 alloy) was coined into 62 shillings. By the act 5 and 6 Geo. III cap. 68 (silver at that time being at a premium) the same weight of metal was distributed between 66 shillings, so that instead of containing about 93 grains of standard silver the new shillings contained about 6 per cent less. The original fineness was left unaltered, as also happened at the time of the recoinage act of 1896. In 1920, instead of altering the weight of the coins the government chose to change the fineness of the metal. The purpose and the result is, however, in both cases the same.

BRITISH DOCTORING MAY BE OBLIGATORY

Ministry of Health's Policy Believed to Be Thin Edge of Wedge for Public Medical Treatment of the Community

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Although Dr. Addison has been defeated in his attempt, through the Ministry of Health Bill—which passed the House of Commons but was rejected later in toto by the House of Lords—to put the hospitals and infirmaries on the local rates, he had previously, without needing to go to Parliament for additional powers, put into operation a scheme by which he may by other means partly achieve his object.

Not satisfied with National Health Insurance and the doctors' panel system, he has introduced the thin edge of the wedge of a policy which is believed to have for its ultimate aim the public medical treatment of the whole community. While doctors have been discussing the advantages and disadvantages of a state medical service, the Ministry of Health has taken what appear to be the preliminary steps toward establishing it.

Official Appointed

Dr. Addison has divided the whole country up into divisions and regions, and appointed four divisional and 30 regional officers, at salaries of £1000 rising by annual increases of £50 to £1400 per annum, with offices in London, Manchester, and York. These medical officers are "established civil servants with the usual pension rights." Among their functions are: (1) Acting as referees on questions of incapacity of insured persons for work and giving second opinions on questions of diagnosis and treatment. (2) Organizing the arrangements for work of part-time medical referees for the area. (3) Assisting in the administration of the Insurance Medical Service.

Why should these appointments have been made? asks The Times. The doctors, it points out, who are doing their duty, in practices not unduly swollen by panels, certainly will not want or need official "advisers" and are not very likely to ask for them. Are there not enough consultants in the land already? And could not the arrangements have been made for these to be called in when the doctor thought such a step necessary—at a reasonable fee for consultation—this being the method in general use at present? The new schemes of ministerial consultants and advisers throughout the length and breadth of the land is recorded as being on a par with the rate supported hospitals and the sanatoria and village colonies.

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One of Sir George Newman's colleagues, Dr. Smith Whitaker, discussing the possible extension of public medical treatment to the whole nation, writes: "Although such extensions were duly discussed, it was recognized that in view of changes of circumstances in the interval, they needed to be considered in a wider aspect as affecting the whole community and not only the insured, and that larger changes of the kind must be deferred until they could be dealt with by the Ministry of Health as part of a general scheme of provision of health services." Sir George himself has outlined every imaginable department of medical treatment, adding: "to fulfill this program will require time and money and patience and untiring labor in every corner of the land; it

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Army Methods Again

It is complained that the Ministry of Health is recreating the army method. "There are to be doctors and there are to be administrators," The Times says, "the doctors will do the work and the administrators will govern them and organize them. Medical practice will tend to become far less important than official status and orders from headquarters. Every road will lead to Sir George Newman, the commander-in-chief of this army. We know only too well and by bitter experience what this kind of organization means."

Strong protest is also being made against certain new regulations the Ministry of Health has imposed upon every panel doctor, that intrude into the private relations that have hitherto existed between doctor and patient. A practitioner is now required to afford to the medical officer, appointed by the Minister of Health, for the district in which the practitioner carries on insurance practice, or to such other person as he may appoint for the purpose, "access at all reasonable times to any records kept by the practitioner under these terms of service and to furnish the medical officer with any such records or with any necessary information with regard to any entry therein as he may require."

Secrecy a Farce

It is pointed out that this means that Sir George Newman's new "advisers" are in a position either themselves or through their nominees, to demand the medical records of any or every insured person, to peruse these, and to obtain any further information they may desire. There is absolutely nothing in the regulation so far as can be seen to prevent one of the new advisers nominating, say, his wife to this post of scrutinizer of these most private and confidential documents; and the panel doctor is apparently under an obligation to furnish the information desired.

"The thing is so amazing," exclaims The Times, "that it is difficult to believe that even Dr. Addison can have realized what he was doing when he issued such a regulation. It makes professional secrecy a farce; it establishes something like an inquisition of the most objectionable kind. Nor is it any answer to say that no doubt the medical advisers will not abuse their powers. Probably they will not. Yet they possess these powers, and no man's secrets are safe in consequence." Returning to the subject in a subsequent issue, The Times says: "Of all forms of tyranny, a medical inquisition is the worst, since it leads inevitably to attempts to force upon sick men and women routine methods of treatment which may be extremely distasteful to them."

OIL LAND APPLICATIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah.—The United States local land office has received applications for 25,000 acres under the mineral land leasing bill signed by President Wilson a few months ago. This is in addition to an avalanche of applications formerly filed. The applications for the 25,000 acres center on lands in the Clay Hills country, south of the Colorado River in the western part of San Juan County, Utah. Government officials state that a new and promising oil structure has been discovered by engineers in the Clay hills.

FORMER KHEDIVÉ AS KEEN AGRICULTURIST

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt.—According to an official notification the properties of the former Khedive, Abbas Hilmi, will shortly be disposed of by sale to the public. With the exception of a very valuable block of real estate in the heart of the European quarter of Cairo, on which some of the finest buildings in the city are built, most of the former Khedive's property consists of agricultural estates to which he gave much of his personal attention. The estates are situated in the following localities: Koubbeh, near Cairo, 1600 acres of first-class land; Montazah near Alexandria, 3500 acres of good to fair land; Edfina near Rosetta, 8000 acres, three-quarters of which are salty; Ismailia, near the Suez Canal, 3300 acres of sandy land; Mariut, west of Alexandria, 3300 acres of semi-desert land with no means of watering other than the winter rains and a few wells. It is said that the mortgages on the agricultural properties amount to £2500,000, which will be taken over by the purchasers. It is interesting to hear that the government proposes purchasing the palace at Koubbeh and Montazah for £2200,000, and in partnership with the Sultan's estate administration acquiring the agricultural lands at those estates at the high price of £724,704. The three other estates are worth about £2500,000, but it is probable that they will be taken up by rich local princes, so that their allotment to small purchasers is impossible.

As a keen agriculturist the former Khedive certainly was an example to rich landowners in Egypt. His dairies were noted and his live stock was among the finest in the country. With great perseverance he reclaimed much sandy and salty land, while the woods he planted round the Montazah palace are unique in Egypt. A characteristic in his methods was to strike out a new line, and though it is believed the result was not on the whole a brilliant financial success, the country is undoubtedly indebted to him for an example of initiative and courage unfortunately rarely found.

RETURNED SOLDIERS' ACTION DEPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales.—A number of Roman Catholic members of the Australian Imperial Force have formed a Roman Catholic Soldiers' Federation. This step has been deplored by officials of the Returned Sailors and Soldiers Imperial League. Monsignor King, representing the Roman Catholic church, said that the new movement was not in antagonism to any existing organization. Their religion was being assailed, and they were being held up to ridicule and told that they were being disloyal, and this in spite of their war service. As an Australian, he would not permit his religion to be insulted. They, as returned men, did not want that sort of thing. They asked to be left alone. There has been in the British Army for a number of years a Roman Catholic association of soldiers. They were not sectionalizing themselves in any way by forming this association, but they knew as Roman Catholics that it would stand for strength in the practices of their religion.

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SPANISH WORKERS FACE STERN TRIALS

Bourgeoisie Said to Have Declared War and Workmen Are Advised to Avoid Religious Syndicates as Peace Disturbers

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BARCELONA, Spain—One of the strong figures of these difficult times in Catalonia, where the employers and the working classes are engaged in such a long-drawn-out and vicious feud, is the leader of the Syndicalists, Salvador Seguí, who is best known in Barcelona and in Spain generally as "Noy del Sucre," and who, by the order of the Civil Governor, has just been deported along with more than 30 other Syndicalists to a fortress in Ft. Mohan on the island of Minorca, one of the Balearic Isles.

This deportation of Salvador Seguí was a bold action. So far the Syndicalists have not openly expressed their thoughts upon the subject; their intentions, if any, are not known. They took the government decision quietly, and there was no demonstration when "Noy del Sucre" was seen getting out of an automobile at the docks, and being taken on board the ship Olinda. The other of the two chief leaders of Syndicalism in Barcelona, Angel Pestana, is in prison in Italy. Some critics of the governmental action urge that there is a peculiar moral question involved, in that it was only the other day that the government, in order to settle the strike of the metallurgists, which had attained the most serious dimensions, sought the help of this man and received it.

Restraint Preached

Salvador Seguí is no ordinary Syndicalist, and his thoughts and acts are not those of an anarchist. He is in his own way a strong man, and so far as a Syndicalist can be such, he puts himself forward as a moderate man. He has preached restraint and has urged that Syndicalism cannot provide a better world in a day or a year, and that the classes to which it is opposed must be tolerated and treated with consideration for the time being and perhaps for much longer. Recently this leader went to Rio Tinto to make an examination of the trouble there, and see what could and ought to be done.

The authorities put difficulties in his way, but he effected his purpose. And he said that the strike at Rio Tinto copper mines had nothing of a Syndicalist character about it, but in essence was a moral sort of strike and a protest against the way in which the company was treating the men. He also came to the conclusion that the government was on the side of the company or it would have intervened and stopped the strike as it could have done. And he also thought that the strike would end by the company conceding what the men asked for when certain contracts that the company had with North America for pyrites at a very low price came to an end, the company not delivering through what would be submitted as force majeure.

Careful Terms Used

On his way back to Barcelona, Salvador Seguí addressed a big meeting in the Teatro Olimpico at Madrid, and there he spoke in careful terms upon the Catalonian problem. He said that the social problem of Barcelona, of Spain, and of everywhere else was not a problem of force and violence as was imagined; rather was it a problem of serenity and morality. The upset of the economic system everywhere in the world was a catastrophe produced by the war, which had set a great problem before men. At a stroke the old organization had been transformed in a new world. True, indeed, it was that the universal upheaval had produced dread and stupor in all, but that did not justify them in losing their serenity, their moral sense, the obligation upon them to possess such virtues.

In Spain, where the want of culture and the general backwardness was greater than in other countries, there was a tendency for them to lose their serenity, their equilibrium more completely than in the case of other peoples. Some in good faith believed that the people were at the point of being able to impose new standards by violence, to achieve their ultimate aims with rapidity.

Period of Preparation

He could not, for his part, permit himself to believe any such thing, but on the contrary he thought that they were passing through a period of preparation. The date of revolutions could not be fixed beforehand. They arose when they were least expected. Every great movement must be adjusted to the special conditions of each people. It might very well happen that the same result would be achieved in Russia as in France, for example, for despite all the enthusiasm that the French had at the time of their revolution, they did not succeed in imposing their views upon the world.

The circumstances and facts of revolution might be brought about in Spain, but it would not be done alone by the will of the working classes, but through the ignorance, the stupidity and the want of serenity on the part of those above them. And as to Catalonia the problem was not one merely of penitence and materials, but of dignity. The working classes were scorned and cast down, they were considered as citizens of the second class, like the unclean people whom it was necessary to keep apart.

A Vicious Circle

The government had hoped to spur the workers on to violence to justify

its own existence and its conduct, and it would prevent a state of terrorism if it were necessary. The workers were not yet capable or prepared for accepting the inheritance of capitalism; honestly he believed that. The only thing then that could precipitate the great struggle would be the strange stupidities of others.

At another meeting at Barcelona, Salvador Seguí talked a little more upon his philosophy of the present situation. He urged his listeners to reflect upon the fact that the demands made by the working classes so far had been material, and that this had resulted in a very material spirit being infused into their organizations. But yet they must not forget that every increase of wages had resulted in an increase in the cost of products. They had fallen into a vicious circle, because the bourgeoisie had not studied the social problem with a view to serving the interests of the workers but only of their own. Examining the causes that led to the most recent increases in the prices of products, he concluded that one of the chief was that the bourgeoisie had not changed or improved their means and capacity for production.

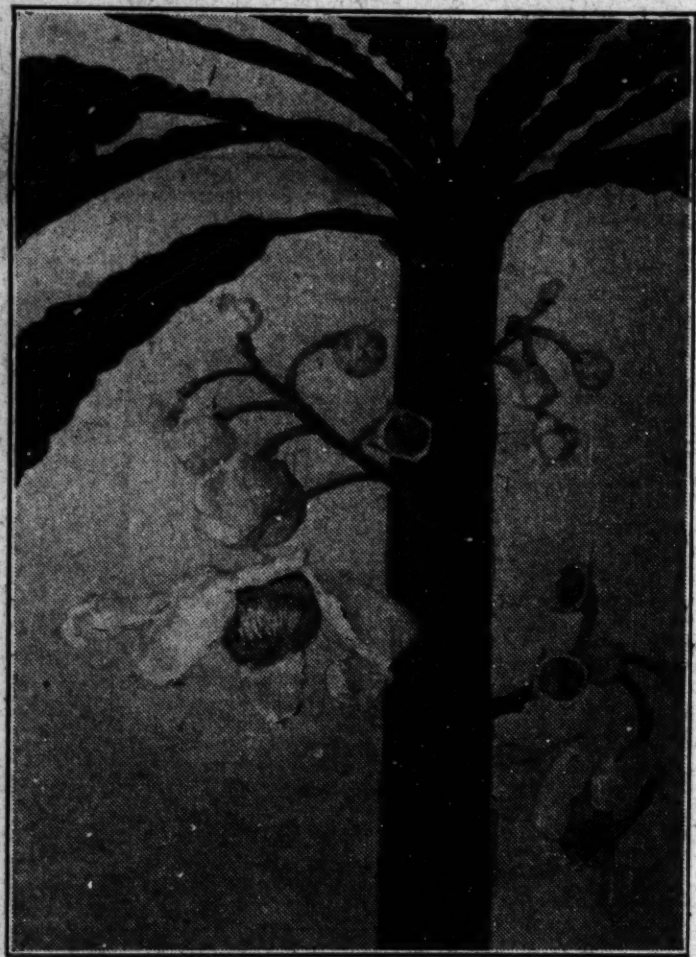
Organization Unshaken

The bourgeoisie and the workers, he affirmed, had lapsed into a sanguinary conflict, but the employers had not succeeded in shaking their organization despite their crimes, their armed citizens and their bands of assassins. He attacked what is known as the Free Syndicate, a rival organization to the Syndicate Unico, and attacked also the religious organizations whose representatives went from factory to factory, with the consent of the employers, asking the workers to enlist themselves in the (Roman) Catholic syndicates. In the name of social peace, with Roman Catholicism so much preached, he asked that the workers should not associate themselves with this campaign, which not only did not guarantee social peace but disturbed it. Moments of severe trial, he said, were coming. The bourgeoisie wanted deportations. And the workers must see that their morale did not decline.

When he was arrested there was some talk of "Noy del Sucre" being put forward as Socialist candidate for Madrid at the elections. But the Syndicalists have declared themselves strongly against such combination with the Socialists and also against this kind of parliamentary endeavor.

RAILWAY LABOR IN CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office
ST. THOMAS, Ontario—The labor situation in railway circles here



From the painting by Anna Taylor
The dramatic Grias cauliflora

reached such an acute stage that the Dominion Minister of Labor was appealed to on the ground that more railway men were being discharged than the transportation situation really justified. Labor men openly stated their fear that the railroads were moving to create unemployment of railroad men as a step in getting rid of the national agreement and regulating the wage scale themselves. As a result of the appeal to Ottawa, the Hon. G. D. Robertson sent a fair-wage official to this and other railway centers and a full investigation was made. It is understood that the charges of the railroad employees to the effect that lay-offs were unjustified were substantiated in only a few cases and the allegation of a conspiracy of the railroads entirely disproved.

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BRITISH GUIANA FLOWERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

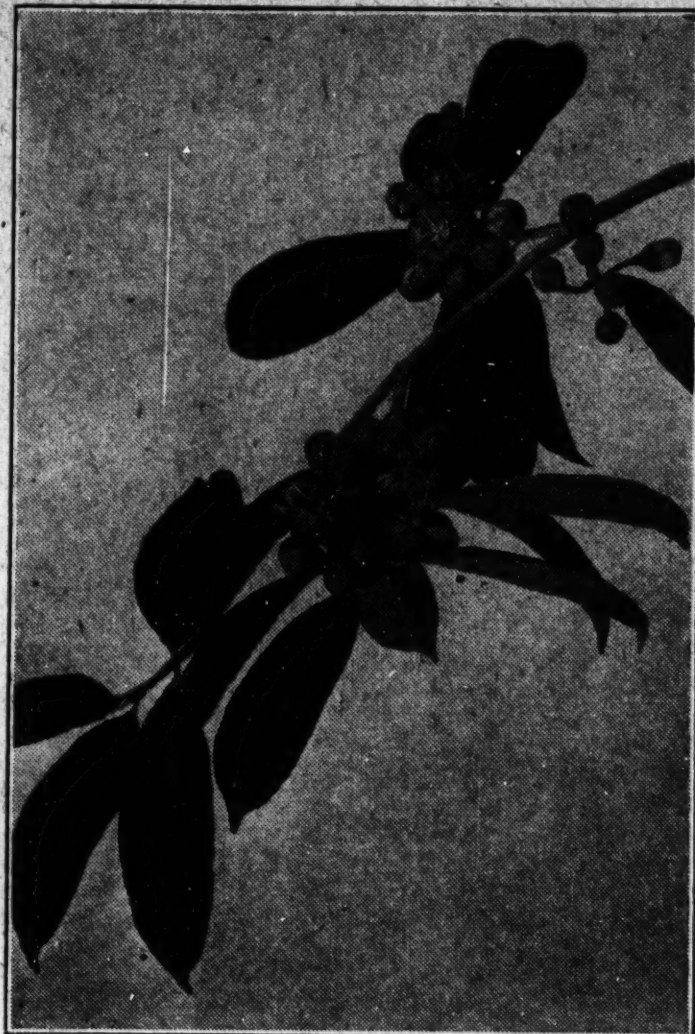
The first question one is asked on returning from the tropics is "Where are the flowers marvelous and weren't there masses of them?" I am sure that when I went to British Guiana I expected to see the large trees on the river banks festooned with most gorgeous flowers, one plant succeeding the other without intermission. One does see masses of flowers, but it is the cultivated gardens of private houses or in the botanical gardens. In the brush one finds flowers continually, but never a large area covered with any particular plant blooming at once except some plants in the open such as the little pink Mazaruni Daisy, which seems pretty generally scattered along the trails and open places.

In the depths of the forest one finds very few flowers for the simple reason that the shrub is so dense that few plants flower, all their energy being consumed in the struggle upward, seeking sunlight. The forest has three divisions of its plant life, each depending on the elevation. First are the plants common to the floor of the forest, which are comparatively few in number. Next are the plants attached to the lower limbs and branches of the trees, which can thrive in the half light, but by far the greatest number are the trees themselves and the huge lianas, scramblers, epiphytes, and the millions of plants which live and flourish on the top of the forest. Just as soon as a tree falls and a clearing is made admitting light, a rank vegetation springs up, which in time is smothered by the quickly growing trees.

The floor of the forest is covered with leaf mold ever so deep, the top dressing being the freshly fallen leaves, lovely red, brown and yellow leaves of all shapes and sizes. Constantly one walks over a carpet of pink and yellow flowers but try as you may you seldom can find the tree or vine from which they fell. It is the same with the delicious perfumes which you detect suddenly. If you start out with the avowed intention of looking only at the tree tops it isn't long before a brilliant bit of color is seen out of the corner of your eye and you find yourself on your knees exclaiming over some strange mushroom or puffball. Whenever the forest admits enough light the ground is often covered with the dearest little plant bearing lilac flowers and blue fruit, a close cousin of the partridge berry. The banks of the rivers are where

tree to tree that in most cases it would never come down but just hangs suspended.

In addition to that difficulty there is that of the ant which infests the trees and plants. Just as soon as one attempts to climb the tree they come out by the myriads and the climber makes a precipitous descent. The usual attempt ends in gazing longingly up at the flowers and wondering to what family they belong. With our party was a well-known professor who was making a study of ant-har-



From the painting by Anna Taylor

The Moronebia with its bright red clusters of flowers

boring plants, one being a species of the Melastomaceae which harbors ants in the swollen petioles of its leaves. He was searching everywhere for it and had described it to me so I would be on the lookout. One day I was strolling along one of the Indian trails and suddenly found myself gazing at the identical plant and the joy of it was that it was in bloom. I broke open at once the swollen petioles but could see no ants, it being cloudy and quite dark in the forest. However, I gathered specimens of it thinking that I had missed out on finding the exact plant. When the party met a little later there was no question about my having made the find of the day.

Along the rivers and creeks one sees very beautiful bigononia in all shades of pink, purple, yellow, and some white. It is quite a woody scrambler so it manages to scramble to the tops of the highest trees. One of the Margraavias (crysanthemum-like) is more common, in some cases almost covering the tree. It exudes a delicious perfume at times and attracts humming birds and insects with its nectaries. But the most curious and interesting is the Margraavia umbellata, which is almost as common as the others. I found it one evening when out in the canoe, and on returning found that it was equally as strange to the others as to myself. As luck would have it the professor arrived that very evening, and on learning that he was a botanist, I produced my curious inflorescence. He gazed at it and finally confessed that he ought to know but just couldn't remember the name. By dawn next morning he was up exploring our limited botanical library produced by my now intimate friend, Schimper, and in it was a very poor cut, the flowers all blooming upside down, as we afterward found out. It proved to be the example usually given of plants fertilized by humming birds. The inflorescence is green, in one species, purple green, the flowers are on the end of slender stalks growing at right angles to the stem, forming a circle, making it resemble a wheel. Underneath, in the middle, hang the nectaries.

The professor soon finished his

memorandums and began a study of the M. umbellata, for none of us could see how a humming bird could insert his bill in the nectaries from beneath, and if from above how did he ever touch the pollen of the flowers which were out about two inches from the point of attachment of the nectaries? Then when did it bloom? Some authorities said it bloomed at night, others on cloudy days, anyhow, never in sunshine. He began to haunt the banks night and day, so one night he was rewarded. He paddled over about

the creeks, frequently having the mature, yellow fruit along with the flowers. It is one of the plants given as an example of flowers fertilized by moths. The corolla tube is about six inches long. Many of the tropical flowers have definite periods for emitting their fragrance, adjusting them to the time the particular insect they wish to attract is flying about.

The most striking shrub is the casio, so much like our southern magnolia that I thought it must be the same family. Its thick leathery leaves shine as if polished, making a wonderfully decorative motif with its big white fleshy flowers.

Just before leaving the moronebia came into bloom. The flowers looked more like clusters of bright red satin balls which women wear on their hats than anything else. There were several trees blooming on the river near us so the professor managed to get some beautiful branches for me to paint. The flowers were very effective against the rich, dark-green foliage.

I returned to the United States with a glorious collection of brilliant colored suggestions for textile designs and wood-block prints.

FOREIGN DEMAND FOR CERTAIN IRISH GOODS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland—At a meeting of the Council of the Dublin Industrial Development Association recently held in Dublin, information with regard to the Italian demand for various Irish goods was placed before the council and the possibilities of direct trading were eagerly discussed in shipping interests. Inquiries have been received from Norway for Irish poplin, but at present the import of goods containing silk is prohibited by the Norwegian Government, though great effort is being made to have the ban taken off in the case of poplin, which is not all silk, and not a luxury fabric in the same sense that more fragile silks are.

Irish textiles generally have also been asked for and the secretary reported that a list of Irish woolen manufacturers who were members of the association had been sent. He advised these members to get into direct communication with the Norwegian firms. Applications have also been received from Toronto for the names of Irish manufacturers of hemp and flax twines and ropes other than Lisburn and Belfast firms. It was reported that the lack of demand for Irish-made paper is likely to bring about a complete or partial closing down of the mills at an early date. Action is being taken to prevent such an unfortunate result.

NATIVES SEE NEED OF ORGANIZATION

South African Natives Combine to Secure Better Treatment and Improved Living Standards

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its South African News Office
CAPE TOWN, Cape Colony—Prior to the heavy rise in prices of commodities resulting from the war the natives were not interested in the collective aspect of the Labor question, but the fact that many employers of Labor have done nothing toward ameliorating present conditions by granting a proportionate increase in wages has awakened them to the need for organization in order to secure just treatment and in order to elevate the standard of living, stated H. Selby Maimang, secretary of the Industrial and Commercial Workers Amalgamated Union of South Africa, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, and as a result of this their union has now been formed with 35 branches in the principal towns of the Union, and in due course they propose to link up with Rhodesia.

Natives' Social Status

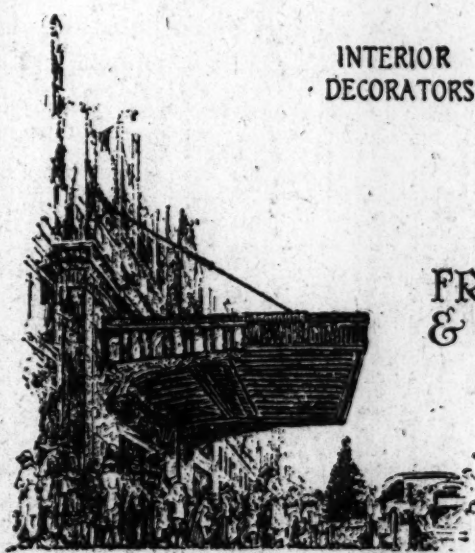
"We realize," said Mr. Maimang, "that the social status of the native is not at present equal to that of the European and consequently we do not claim equal rates of pay in all works, but we do not see why in so far as trades are concerned the doctrine of equal pay for equal work should not obtain. The object of our union is to gradually assist the native to improve the standard of living in every way. Natives all over the country are talking about the need for industrial education which would do a great deal in this direction."

"In this connection there is a problem, because when the natives have been educated to industrial work the European trade unions object that Europeans are not prepared to work on equal terms with natives. The question is therefore one between European and native rather than between employer and employee."

An Artificial Position

But the present position is temporary and artificial and there is no doubt it will be solved. I am sorry to say that up to the present unfortunately the European trade unions have not always been faithful in regard to their obligations toward their colored members. "The subject of education is closely linked with that of Labor and I am of the opinion that the general mental development of natives has been arrested owing to the meager opportunity for higher education here. None of the training establishments in the country afford opportunity for education higher than matriculation so that any native student desiring higher education has to seek it outside the country. I do not contend that all natives should be given higher education but that all who so desire should have the opportunity as this will help them to lift the general body of the people."

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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

A House With a Door Under Water

How would you like to live in a house which had its doorway under water, so that when you wanted to go home, for supper you would have to dive below the surface of a river to get there? This is how the muskrats of American lakes and rivers live. Jack and his little dog Brownie were often down by a little stream not far from their own home, especially on afternoons in the late autumn, to see and hear the things that happened there.

One afternoon when there was a gray sky and no wind, and the river was smooth as glass, Jack counted a half dozen little muskrats shooting here and there in mid-stream or among the dried reeds along the farther margin. All along this edge where the reeds were thick there were rounded hummocks rising out of the water, all made of old reeds closely fastened together, and looking a great deal like huge brown pincushions. These were the homes of the muskrats. The rooms were inside above the water line, but the entrances to the houses were all under the surface of the river. This enabled the little animals, if they wished, to enter their houses without being seen, to swim under water for a considerable distance and go into the reed-houses with nobody the wiser.

Jack sat down on the bank of the stream opposite three quite large reed-houses built close together. Brownie sat alert at his side, watching with all eyes, too, for these quick little animals furnished him with no end of amusement. The place where Jack sat was above part of the river-bog where the water had a depth of about five feet and where there was a sandy bottom so that one could see easily everything between the surface and the sandy bottom.

The surface of the water was smooth as silk when suddenly, about 10 feet away, there was the faintest kind of a ripple and then a little round object about the size of an ordinary button appeared. It was the tiny nose of a muskrat who had risen to the surface for a bit of fresh air, probably after a lengthy journey under water from some one of the reed-houses across the river, which was 20 feet wide here. There was quite a current, so that the little round button began to move right down stream, for the furry swimmer was floating with the river, and enjoying a breath of autumn air at the same time. Then of a sudden there was another slight ripple and the black object disappeared. Muskrat had started on his way again.

After a little while from the opposite direction came another muskrat, but he was swimming on the surface. Most of his head and neck were above water, and as he went along at a rapid pace he left a trail of tiny wavelets behind him like a fish. Jack thought at least that is what Jack thought and he told Brownie so. Brownie wagged his tail as the only possible answer that could be given to such an absurd comparison—a muskrat and a launch, goodness! Anyone knows that a muskrat makes ripples like a muskrat and that is all there is to it.

When the furry swimmer had disappeared with a splash and a dive, just when he caught sight of Jack and Brownie sitting on the bank, it was quiet for some time. But Jack, who was looking down at the sandy bottom, suddenly saw a dark streak shoot across the sandy background. It was another of his furry friends and swimming under water at a great rate. No doubt he had been visiting at some other muskrat's house farther up the river and was now hurrying home for supper by the submarine method. And he did look something like a submarine. It was quite an advantage to be able to be like a launch, or a floating buoy, or a submarine—all in a moment. So thought Jack and he told Brownie so, and that little dog looked up at him and gave a bit of a bark, as though it might be true.

Soon it was too dark to see much of the river happenings and so Jack and his dog turned homeward, leaving their furry friends to swim, or float, or dive to their hearts' content, or spend a quiet evening at home in their reed-houses.

The Button Box Farm

It rained yesterday so Priscilla and Dorothy Grace played with the buttons from Nurse's box—you know, the one that has the picture of Humpty Dumpty pasted on to the lid.

The nursery table was turned into a farm. The button box stood in the center and made a splendid farmhouse with a flat roof.

"There must be a barn," said Priscilla, "and a farmyard for the pigs." So she fetched her pencil box and set it up behind the house. Dorothy Grace brought two rulers to make the fence and there was the farmyard all complete.

The six big black buttons from Nurse's coat were the farmer's sons. They did all the work. The white pearl buttons were the sheep and they were taken to graze on the pasture just at the table's edge. The brown buttons were the cows and the calves. There were so many of them they needed two fields, and Dorothy Grace took off her green belt and made it into a hedge to keep them in.

Priscilla picked out all the pink and yellow buttons and drove them into the farmyard. They were the pigs.

The farm was soon a very busy place. Only a little pile of buttons were left on one corner of the table with nothing to do. There were fancy blue buttons, green, purple and scarlet buttons. Best of all there was a lovely gift button with a tiny pink rose in the centre.

"What shall we do with these?" asked Dorothy Grace. Priscilla ran round the table to look at them. She

was in a hurry to get back and see that the little pigs got their share of breakfast.

"Make them into a flower bed," she said, "there are so many different colors." And back she went to mix and arrange the buttons. "Priscilla!" said Dorothy Grace. "You can't have flowers as big as

trees and on the bushes with red berries. How warm and yet how cool the air is, now! It is autumn air. I want to go down the road to the nut trees and pick up the nuts. I want to walk across the misty hills and into the red and orange woods—feel the fallen leaves cracking under my feet. Autumn is calling from the woodland.

The Red Dead-Nettle

The flowering season of the red dead-nettle is really from April to October, but it scarcely ever confines itself to those months, and one of the reasons why you soon become fond of this little plant is because it has a habit of popping out into flower at the

lending themselves too easily to an implication of mental slumber. Consequently they said nothing.

"Come on," encouraged Uncle George. "How much do you know it is?"

"Is the multiplication table it's 64," said Mac, cautiously.

"Then if you had a piece of board

knew; and of course the girls had to have it shown them.

"Right," uncle agreed. "And the same rule expressing the surface area of a piece 4 by 4 will also govern that of 100 by 100."

"Of course it will," the children chorused all together. "Anybody could see that! Something was coming, they weren't sure what, but it promised to be interesting."

"All right," said Uncle George, producing a piece of cardboard. He laid his footrule to one edge of it, and another. "This is 8 by 8 inches, as you see, and it contains how many square inches?"

"Sixty-four,"

"We're all agreed on that. Now, could you cut that piece of card apart and rearrange the pieces without leaving any open spaces so as to make it contain 65 inches?"

The children considered it seriously. Joan reached for a pair of scissors, took some leaves from a large scribbling book, cut them to 8 inches square, dividing them with Marnie, and the two girls fell to work experimentally cutting apart and fitting together. The boys, with pencils on loose sheets, began diagramming all sorts of possible divisions and rearrangements, meantime making arithmetical computations on the margins.

"I'm going down the garden," said Uncle George. "Don't cut up that piece of card. I'll wait it, and I'll be back directly." He sauntered out. He returned a little later to find discarded sheets and paper cuttings on the table, and the children contemplating them in cheerful certainty.

"It can't be done, uncle," announced Ted. "There's only 64 inches to start with." Mac contributed, "and you can't get something out of it that isn't there."

"I said so, too," agreed Uncle George, "and believed it till somebody showed me otherwise."

"Show us, Uncle George!"

"All right," continued the uncle, taking the original square of card and running his pencil round its edge on a blank sheet of paper: "let's have a record of the original first." Then, with rule and pencil he divided the square of card as in sketch "A."

Then with a knife he cut the square apart on the lines drawn, dividing it into four pieces. He reassembled these on another sheet of paper as in sketch "B."

"How long is this side?" he asked, indicating the long side of the oblong. "Eight and 13 inches," agreed the children.

"And this?" pointing to the shorter side.

"Five inches."

"And what's 5 times 13?"

"Multiplication tables didn't go that far, so there was some mental computation. Out of the midst of it Ted announced, '65.' The others assented.

"But we've only got 64 to start with," objected Marnie.

"I know it," agreed Uncle George. "But when you rearrange the original square in this way, there appears to be 65. Where does the odd square inch come from? Can anyone tell?"

The children studied the oblong. Five times 13 was 65. Here were four pieces of card that contained, as they knew—in fact, as the fact of the original card showed—only 64 inches, which set as an oblong, asserted themselves to possess 65 inches.

"It looks like 65 inches," said Mac, laying the foot-rule to the edge of the oblong, "and it measures it; but there are only 64 in those pieces of card."

He looked at Ted.

Ted nodded, and added: "We can't help the way it looks, uncle. We know there are only 64 inches in the card."

"Unless the card stretched a bit when we weren't looking," said Joan.

"I know it didn't," asserted Marnie; "because I never took my eyes off it."

The group laughed.

"Shall we see where the odd inch is hiding?" asked Uncle George. He produced another piece of card. On it the oblong was laid out, divided into five squares one way and 13 the other. On it were marked in heavier lines the pieces of the original card. It could be seen that between their edges was open space. (See sketch "C.")

"There it is," he said. "You've still only 64 inches in your original pieces of card. When you rearrange them to an oblong of 5 by 13 inches, you enclose an extra inch. You set out an oblong of that size with compasses and straight edge, and a needle-pointed pencil, working with precision. Then, when on top of that you set out the pieces of the original square, you find that the slanting sides of the right-angled pieces are not continuous with each other as straight lines. They only come together on the three-inch divisions of the four pieces, on either side of the true diagonal center of the oblong, enclosing space between them. If this is plotted out carefully, it more than equals an additional square inch. You haven't added anything to the original card. You've merely enclosed space with it."

ing rapidly with a pencil and a foot rule on the leaf of an exercise book. "Now, how much is 4 times 4?"

"Sixteen," replied Joan.

"Good," assented Uncle George.

"How much is 8 times 8?" asked Uncle George, coming into the room where, lessons over, the four children were deep in a diversity of pursuits.

Joan and Marnie felt surprised and looked it. Everybody knew their multiplication tables, or ought to, in these days. "Uncle surely hadn't forgotten his. 'Why, uncle, everybody knows that,' they responded. 'It's 64.'

The two boys, Mac and Ted, deep in discussion whether prussian blue or cobalt blue and crimson lake gave the prettiest purple, were noncommittal. Uncles and fathers, they knew, had a way of asking a fellow questions that looked perfectly easy to answer, just to see if one were awake or not. This might be one of that kind, though they knew there was one right answer to it. Of course there might be another, but as they felt themselves reasonably awake now, they were shy of

Betty and the Dragon Fly

Betty was in a beautiful garden. Forget-me-nots and hollyhocks, sweet-william and marigolds grew in wild profusion. She wandered around among her flowers, fondling one here, smelling one there, and digging around the base of another with her tiny hoe.

Suddenly Betty spied a Dragon Fly and sat down to watch it. It instantly changed its position and came nearer. Its long, pinlike body was pointed toward her like a finger, and its slender, gauzy wings were quite still.

"I know you and a story about you, Dragon Fly," said Betty. "Mother gave me a book that's full of stories of all sorts of things, and you're one."

"What's that?"

Betty jumped up and then sat down again rather quickly.

"Why, wherever did that voice come from?" she said. "I was talking to the Dragon Fly and a voice made the stop. Maybe I only dreamed I heard a voice."

"No, you didn't," answered the voice, as Dragon Fly wheeled around and stared at Betty. Then Dragon Fly spoke again. "What's that you told about my garden being in a book?"

"I didn't say anything about a garden in a book," said Betty. "I don't know what your garden could be."

"You don't!" said the Dragon Fly. "I live in a garden with all sorts of wonderful things. I never know what I'm going to see next as I wing about."

"How funny you are," cried Betty, laughing. "I say fly about, not wing about."

"Well, sometimes when you walk you say you foot it, and when your mother has a garden party you hand around cake with your hands don't you?"

"Yes, I guess you are right, too. I never flew, but just the same when I walk, I don't say I leg it."

The Dragon Fly laughed. Betty forgot to talk, she was so interested in watching his many eyes move about.

"Well, tell me what you know about me," he said.

"To begin with, you are sort of a little water bug," said Betty. "You're not pretty like you are now, you're flat looking and a real slow poke. Sometimes you go fast, though. You come to the top of the water and shoot down just like a swallow. Well, you grow, and grow, and then one day you crawl up on a stick or something out of the water, and you climb out of your water baby dress because nobody can see what you really are in that. First, you are all wet and you don't have much shape, but when you dry yourself you have wings, and you're all changed, and then you start to fly, and fly. Oh dear, I wish I could fly, too," concluded Betty.

"Would you like to see my garden?" asked Dragon Fly. "I can't tell you anything about it, but if you will sit on my neck where I can hold you with my head when I dive and swoop I'll take you to it."

Betty clasped her hands as Dragon Fly swung down beside her for all the world like a miniature airplane. She sat astride his neck, feeling happy, and they were off.

Up, up, up they went, and presently flew through a beautiful arch. Dragon Fly lit on the walk, and Betty jumped into the most wonderful garden she had ever seen. The flowers were of all colors, of every variety, of every size, and of every shape.

"Now you have only 10 minutes, so make the best of it," said her airplane.

Just then Betty spied the gardener, a man with a merry laugh and twinkling eyes. He, too, had seen her, and so they met half way.

"I came up here in a live airplane," began Betty. He's a Dragon Fly, you know, and he says I may stay 10 minutes, and I want to see it all, and please help me to."

The gardener gladly told her about the flowers and took her through the entire garden. All too soon Betty heard a whirr of wings, and Dragon Fly stood beside her. She took one last look, waved her hand to the gardener, climbed on to her place, and in what seemed to be just a flash she was sitting in the garden again, and a voice was calling, "Betty, where are you?"

"Here, Mother," she answered. "Oh, Mother, a Dragon Fly is such a nice talker, and he makes a fine airplane, and I've had a scrumptious time."

"I think you have," her mother answered. "You've been sound asleep."

"Oh," murmured Betty, "then sometimes I'm very awake when I'm asleep."

The Purr Cat

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

The fire in the grate burns warm and red.

A rug before the fire is spread; And on the rug in a soft, round heap, Is the Cuddly Kitten, fast asleep.

He stretches his paws when I stroke his fur—

"Purr-rr! Purr-rr! Purr-rr! Purr-rr!"

I've tried to purr, but I can't, somehow!

Oh Cuddly Cat, please show me how! I've learned to talk and to laugh and sing.

But I'd rather purr than do anything! He cocks his ear but he does not stir—

"Purr-rr! Purr-rr! Purr-rr! Purr-rr!"

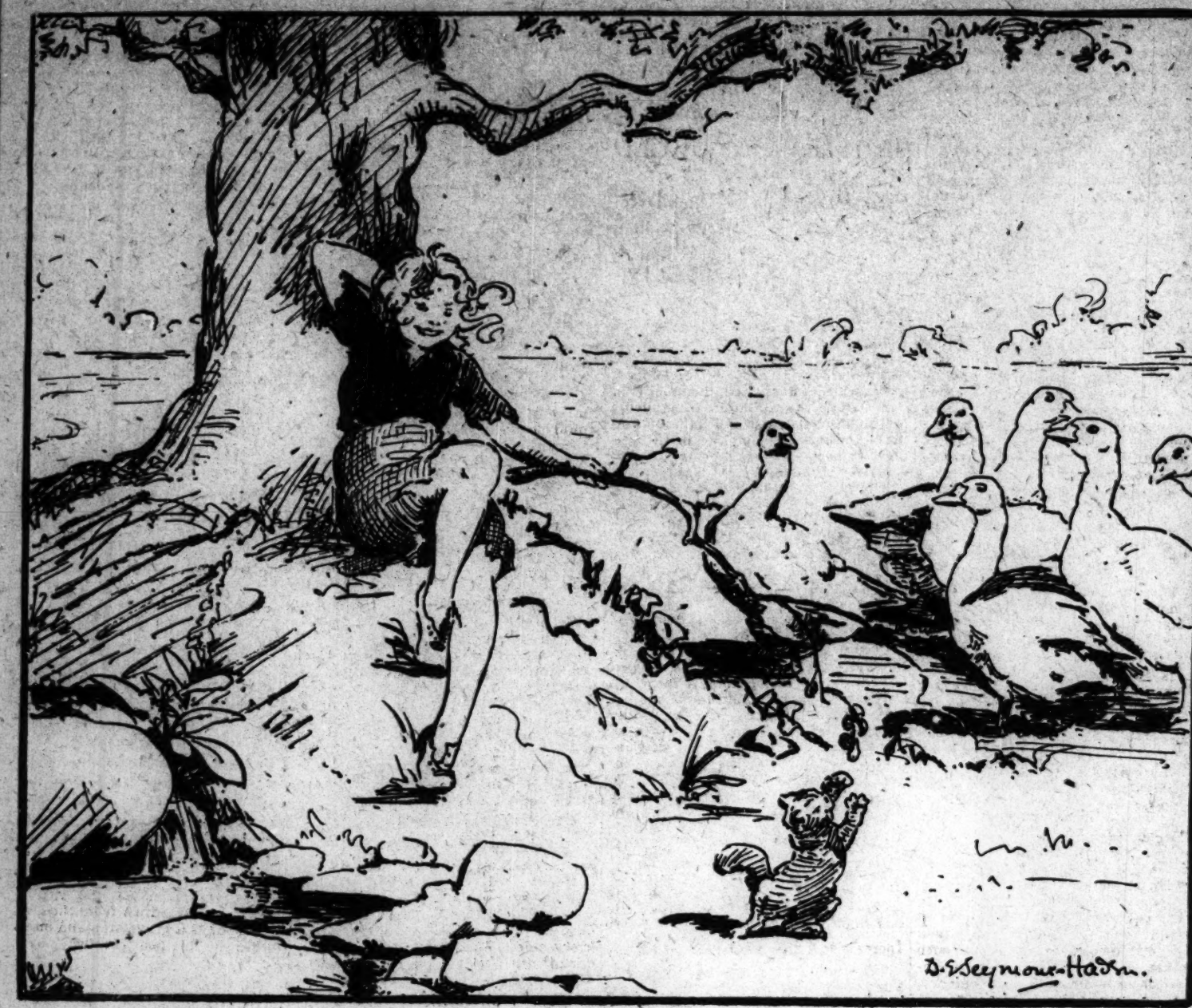
How proud I should be of a ruff like that.

And a little, pink nose, Oh Cuddly Cat! And a feathery tail as white as milk, And a coat as thick and as soft as silk!

He winks at me as he licks his fur—

"Purr-rr! Purr-rr! Purr-rr! Purr-rr!"

"Purr-rr! Purr-rr!"



"The goose girl sits beside a brook that flows with music through the meads"

The Goose Girl

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

The goose girl sits beside a brook

That flows with music through the

meads.

The green bank is her picture book.

Its flowers are the page she reads;

Her snow-white geese around her roam.

At sunset hour she brings them home.

most unexpected times. Often in the middle of January, when the snows have only just cleared away, you may find its shy little blossoms opening to the last glimmer of warm sun, and there is scarcely a corner in field, garden or wayside where it will not flourish the whole year through. It is true that each individual plant goes completely away after its period of flowering has passed, but the seeds they always leave behind soon spring up into a new colony of dead-nettles, and so they spread across the land very rapidly.

There are many different kinds of dead-nettles, and quite a number of other wild flowers which closely resemble them, but you may soon learn to know the red dead-nettle from its cousins if you will study its forms and colors whenever you have the opportunity. It usually grows to a height of about a foot, but the stems are branched at the base, and often blend down so as to be partly upon the ground. The leaves are generally heart-shaped, but vary a good deal, though all are prettily scalloped along the edges. You will notice, too, that they have very long stalks, often as long as the leaf itself, or even longer, and that toward the summits of the stems they become closely crowded together. It is here that you mostly find the small red flowers, each with two bright lips and a tiny tube, where the insects seek for the honey.

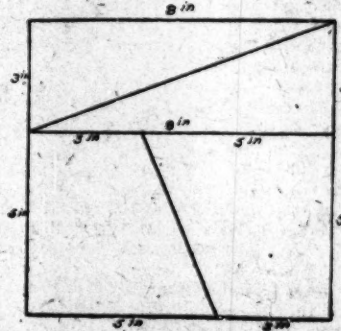
When the young bat is full grown we see a very small mouse-like body, covered with fine silky fur, hind legs with toes hooked backward to suit the undignified plan of hanging head downward, front legs, or better described, arms, each with thumb and four very long, bony fingers which form the ribs of the "planes" or wings. Over these ribs is stretched a wonderfully fine rubber-like skin, which is joined to the body and reaches to half way down the legs. "Billed as a bat" is a saying without much meaning, for even in bright sunshine they do not appear very handicapped, and given a subdued light the sight must be very acute. As already shown, the whole family are now asleep, so without fear of hurting their feelings it may be said that many people think bats ugly, and then, too, there are many stupid savings with regard to them which result in unnecessary dislike for one of the most harmless and interesting companions of a summer's evening.

8 inches square, how many square inches would there be in it?"

"That would be 64, too," agreed Ted. Ted, with Mac, had just got into plane geometry and elementary mensuration, and felt himself able to say:

"Show us that, uncle," said Marnie. "Does the multiplication table work that way, too?"

"Of course. That's how the contents of houses and boxes, and the



Sketch "A"

surface area of floors and farms and continents are measured."

"But show us how it works, uncle," said Joan.

"Well, here's a square of 4 by 4 inches," responded the uncle, sketch-

ALLEGED WRONGS IN ALIEN ARRESTS

Investigation by Council of Churches' Commission Is Followed by Report on Deportations—Reforms Recommended

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Many instances of "grave injustices" suffered by aliens and others accused of anarchy or communism who were summarily arrested and, in many cases, held "incommunicado" for long periods before trial, have been the subject of investigation by the commission on the church and social service of the Federated Council of the Churches of Christ in America for many months. Now in a report entitled "The Deportation Cases of 1919-1920," the details of the investigation are made public over the signature of the Rev. Constantine M. Panoussis of the Methodist Episcopal Church and a specialist in immigrant labor problems.

Coming through the federated council, the report bears more than passing significance. The charges made are direct and to the point, some "indicating serious irregularities in the conduct of the Department of Justice, including in one instance the use of an agent provocateur."

Out of the destructive criticism of the investigators, the commission has formulated six proposals calculated to correct the abuses revealed. The proposals have been formulated "after extensive consideration of the problems involved by persons of wide experience and authoritative opinions," the report says. And the commission holds that "the evils at which these suggested reforms are directed are of first magnitude and should at once engage the attention of the public and of Congress."

Reforms Proposed

The aim is to "indicate concrete reforms upon which we are warranted in believing that general agreement can presently be arrived at," the report says, and the proposals are "offered, not dogmatically, but as a tentative basis for a seriously needed modification of the present law."

The commission proposes: "1. With reference to what are commonly called political offenses, no act or utterance which at common law would not amount to a solicitation or attempt to commit a crime should be held a sufficient ground for deportation. To deport a person for the possession of ideas, however objectionable, is not only an illiberal but a wholly futile method of directing intellectual development."

"2. It seems clear that the interests of equal justice would be promoted by eliminating from the immigration law the provision which makes membership in certain organizations a sufficient cause for deportation. The report makes it evident that the status of an individual alien in relation to the government cannot with safety be determined on the basis of membership in an organization. Without reference to the controversy over the legality of this or that organization, 'membership' is too ill-defined a relationship to be made the exclusive test of an individual's attitude."

Protection of Law

"3. An alien resident after he has been in the country for a period long enough to allow of a full determination of his right to domicile in the United States, should, when his deportation is sought for any cause, have the protection of such due process of law and of such constitutional safeguards as apply to a citizen accused of crime."

"4. There seems to be no unanimity of opinion among authorities on immigration as to whether deportation cases should be handled entirely by the federal courts. A possible alternative would be an immigration court, quasi-judicial in character, in which the alien would be guaranteed due process of law and the proper constitutional safeguards."

"5. It cannot be doubted that the method of raiding recently employed in apprehending suspected aliens has resulted in great injustice and hardship. These evils would be effectively prevented by a provision that arrests should be made only when a warrant has previously been sworn out and is served by the officer making the arrest, or when the offense is committed in the presence of the officer."

Instigation of Unlawful Acts

"6. The government agent who himself instigates unlawful acts for the purpose of apprehending the perpetrators, protecting himself by his official connection, must be eliminated from the administration of our federal laws. Two measures suggest themselves as tending to curb such activities.

"(a) A provision that no agent who is found to have provoked unlawful acts shall be granted immunity on the ground of his government connection.

"(b) A provision that no person shall be convicted on evidence that shows him to have been incited by a provocative agent to the offense of which he is accused.

"The commission believes that the evils at which these suggested reforms are directed are of the first magnitude and should at once engage the attention of the public and of Congress."

had an opportunity freely to question the findings.

Tabulating the findings resultant upon interviewing 80 persons in the storage with him and on the continuing after the arrival of the vessel, he found that a large proportion had mentioned what they termed "persecution," or "repression." Of the Americans in general, he says they declared, "They don't want foreigners."

"This revelation became all the more forceful," he writes, "when upon reaching the continent I found a little book in circulation entitled 'The End of America,' in which the author, with some measure of accuracy, describes conditions in the United States and maintains that the America of men's dreams is fast vanishing from the earth. All of this was naturally offensive to me, for, though of foreign birth myself, I have been an American citizen for several years and have come to feel admiration and love for America and for American life."

He continued his study in Europe for a while, returning to America at the time the press was carrying large headlines on the raids which had been made on the Union of Russian Workers and on the arrest of thousands of foreigners. Soon after that, on December 21, on the S. S. Buford, 249 aliens, alleged to be radicals, were deported, and in the early part of 1920 other raids took place, "and the country heard for months," he writes, "of the impending danger arising from the immigration."

At this time, he says, the commission was at work on a thorough study, the report of which is embodied in the commission's report.

NEED OF RESTORING CENTRAL EUROPE

Radical Reduction in Governmental Expenditure the Other Requirement for Resuming Progress, Says A. C. Bedford

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Restoration of central Europe "to its place as a producer and consumer, with harmonious relations within its own boundaries and with reciprocal relations with the rest of the world," is the first of two steps declared by A. C. Bedford, chairman of the board of directors of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, to be necessary "before the people can resume their normal march of progress." Mr. Bedford, who made the statement in an address before the Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce, said that the second step "is a radical, sweeping reduction in governmental expenditure."

"I agree with the former Chancellor of the British Exchequer that in almost every country excessive government expenditure is the main factor in forcing up prices," Mr. Bedford said. "Governments the world over, because of the emergency of war, have embarked upon the conduct of business. The disastrous results, the enormous waste and extravagance of this policy have been evident to every business man in the United States and to every business man in Europe."

"A very careful analysis to which I have had access of the increase in the physical production of the United States, shows that during the period from 1910 to 1919, whereas our population increased only 13 1/2 per cent, the mining and manufacturing activities of the country increased more than 30 per cent."

"At the present time the physical volume of our foreign balance is falling off rapidly and, even at the high prices of 1920, the balance of foreign trade, expressed in dollars, was for the 12 months of the year 1920, 53 per cent lower than in 1919."

"But there is an anchor to windward which we have never had at the end of other periods of prosperity. On past occasions the other nations of the world were also overstocked with goods. Today, however, the reduction in their demands has been brought about not by lack of need or desire for our products, but by inability to finance the purchases."

"We in the United States have these materials in our mines, on our fields, in the capacity of our manufacturing plants. Europe needs them and could pay for them over and over again in time, if she could only get them, but to get them involves credit—long-time credits more than banking credits."

FREE TEXTBOOKS URGED IN CHICAGO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Free textbooks in the public schools have been recommended by the Board of Education in a resolution which requests the county commissioners to put the question to a referendum at the next election. P. A. Mortenson, superintendent of schools, sponsored the move in the board, stating that much time is lost at the beginning of each term of school because a portion of the pupils delay in equipping themselves with books.

It is estimated that the first cost of supplying the free textbooks would be in the neighborhood of \$1,000,000. The free textbook committee is circulating a petition to have the matter voted on at the February elections.

Under a recently passed state law funds are to be provided by the State for the purchase of textbooks if the voters of a community favor the plan.

The school budget adopted by the Board of Education for 1921 amounts to \$44,500,000 for operation and extension of the public schools, which is \$2,000,000 more than for 1920 and approximately \$6,000,000 more than for 1919.

ENFORCEMENT CODE FOR STATE URGED

Massachusetts Should Enact Law to Support Volstead Act, Anti-Saloon League Official Tells the Legislative Council

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—That enactment of a state prohibition enforcement code is essential to the efficient administration of Constitutional law was emphasized by G. Lorine Briggs, a member of the executive committee of the Anti-Saloon League of Massachusetts, in a talk to the Legislative Council, a women's organization which acts as a clearing house for argument and information on constructive issues of social and civic nature. Mr. Briggs was opposed by Roland D. Sawyer, state representative, on the ground that women could turn their efforts better to the support of other than "repressive legislation."

Only 10 states have failed, Mr. Briggs pointed out, to pass prohibition enforcement legislation, thus assuring the efficient wielding of the "concurrent power" designated in the Volstead act. This act, he said, is based upon the experience of the states which preceded the nation in the enactment of prohibition. The mass of the people of the United States are behind its enforcement, he asserted.

"Massachusetts should have a state code," Mr. Briggs declared, "that helps, at least, not negates the law of the nation. Furthermore the Commonwealth is losing money, for the fines from violation of the law go to the federal government. It is the duty of the moral and law-abiding forces of the State to work for enactment of an effective dry law enforcement code."

Mr. Sawyer invoked the words of Marcus Aurelius and John Stuart Mill in support of his argument against "repressive laws which interfere with the habits and customs of a people." He asserted that the Volstead act is "fanatical" and that the Legislature in special session had just completed redefinition of the state liquor law and now it is being urged that it be upset.

The question of highway safety was brought before the meeting in a less controversial manner by Frank A. Goodwin, registrar of motor vehicles, and Lewis McBryne, executive secretary of the Safe Roads Federation of Massachusetts. Mr. Goodwin explained the official measures taken to curb speeding, driving while under the influence of liquor, and incompetency. Careful examination of applicants for licenses and suspension of licenses for violation of the auto laws have been effective moves, he said. Mr. McBryne outlined the campaign of education being carried on in the schools or the State instructing the children against carelessness in crossing or dashing into streets, or "hooking" rides on vehicles.

NEW GOVERNOR OF ILLINOIS IN OFFICE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

SPRINGFIELD, Illinois.—Gov. Len Small, of Kankakee, and other state officials were inaugurated in Representatives Hall on Monday of last week. The incoming Republican officials bring no political changes in the administration, as the Republicans were in control for four years under Frank O. Lowden, who retired when Governor Small took the oath of office.

Governor Small was inducted into office in the presence of a large Chicago delegation headed by Mayor William Hale Thompson and Fred Lundin. In his inaugural address he urged abolishment of the state utilities commission, home rule of utilities for all cities and municipalities of the State, and establishment of a board of directors to the old railroad and public house commission to take charge of utilities for the State. However, he recommended that this new board be shorn of any power to abrogate contracts between cities and municipalities and utilities companies, which power is now vested in the state utilities commission.

In addition, the Governor favors construction of hard roads and completion of the deep waterway.

REPORT ON WOOL BY TARIFF BOARD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The steady decline in the market for medium and low wools is the result chiefly of the world's surplus of those grades, the Tariff Commission said in a report to the Senate Finance Committee on the wool-growing industry, submitted by request. However, the sudden collapse of all wools was only in part the result of this surplus. Additional factors, more or less closely related, were: (1), the refusal of the public to continue paying the high prices demanded for clothing, which led to (2) cancellation of orders placed with the mills; (3), an insistence on steeper limitations of credit to non-essential industries and particularly to speculative holders of commodities, which reacted disastrously on the wool trade and led to further cancellations. This in turn further affected the wool trade by causing (4) a part-time schedule or total stoppage of the mills; (5), the "world surplus" of wool.

The costs of production submitted by the commission are for years during which the conditions of production were abnormal, especially in the United States, but they have a significant value with reference to the rise in cost since 1910 and indicate the wide range in costs between different areas in different years. The report shows that the cost per herd of running sheep in 1918, 1919 and 1920 in the range states of the United States was \$6.64, \$6.84 and \$6.79, respectively, excluding interest from cost. Including interest at 6 per cent on the total investment, the figures were \$7.94, \$8.34 and \$8.41. The latter figures are compared with \$2.48, the expense per head in 1910.

Costs in the report were apportioned between mutton and wool on the basis of the ratio of wool receipts and mutton receipts. The cost per pound allotted to wool in 1918 was 37 cents, and in 1919, 36 cents, excluding interest. If interest is included, the cost allotted to wool per pound was 45 cents in 1918 and 45 cents in 1919.

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HIGH SCHOLARSHIP IN HARVARD URGED

President Lowell in Annual Report Asks Support of Alumni and the Public to Stimulate the Ambition of the Students

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts.—In his annual report to the overseers of Harvard University, the president, A. Lawrence Lowell, asks for the support of Harvard alumni and the public in stimulating the ambition of students for high scholarship and in maintaining standards of discipline in the college. Reports "staggering" deficit despite the raising of the Harvard endowment fund, forecasts the probable necessity of an increase in tuition fees, and discusses at length the relations which should exist between the governing board of a university and its faculty.

President Lowell praises the endowment fund committee and the graduates for their "zeal and persistence" in raising the fund. "Without this generous assistance from the alumni," he says, "the condition of the university would be lamentable. A large increase in the salaries of the instructing staff was a necessity. To have discharged teachers 'would have been disastrous; to have cut down expense largely without discharging many of them would have been impossible. To the committee on the endowment fund and to many thousand alumni who gave what they could ill afford to spare, the university would express its profound gratitude."

President Lowell reports that an increase in the salaries of the teaching staff of roughly 50 per cent was made possible by the fund.

Increase in Other Costs

"This addition to the teaching salaries," he nevertheless points out, "would alone exceed the immediate gain in the income of the university; but there has been also a large increase in the wages of labor, in the cost of services of all kinds, and in the price of fuel and other materials. The result was a deficit, which, including all items that should properly be charged therein, comes to \$181,000; and this will be more than doubled for the current year. Nor is there any reason to hope that without more income it can be much reduced for some time to come. Since it is not possible to increase the endowment further at present, the deficiency is an increase in tuition fees."

"At the time when the endowment fund was planned we believed a change in the tuition fees out of the question, but the continued high prices, the staggering deficit, and the action of other institutions have brought new conditions."

The report tabulates the tuition fees in some of the neighboring colleges, pointing out that Harvard now charges distinctly less than many of the larger ones, and predicting that the university will probably have to follow unwillingly the lead of these other colleges in effecting an increase "adjusted to the diminution in the value of the dollar."

President Lowell reports that during recent years "there has been a constant effort to raise the standard of scholarship in the college." He finds that "so far as the minimum work required for a degree is concerned, the improvement has been marked." Harvard students, though "they are not obliged to work too hard," nevertheless "have to work harder in college than their fathers did."

Standard Raising Not Enough

"Raising, however, the minimum standard, or even the average scholarship of undergraduates, is not enough," continues President Lowell. "It is not less, perhaps more, important to increase the ambition for excellence on the part of those capable of achieving it."

"The real desire for high scholarship depends upon the attitude of the alumni and the public. If the object of college is preparation for life by education, excellence therein ought to be better than mediocrity; but this the public fails to understand. In England a man's career at the bar or in public life is greatly assisted by taking a high class of honors at Oxford or at Cambridge. In France the gateway to success in many careers is opened only by a series of rigorous competitive examinations. Here the great law firms select eagerly the graduates of our law school who stand highest in rank; but the world does not value in the same way the highest scholars in college."

"Perhaps this is because scholarship in college does not indicate special training for a career; yet in fact it means something not less important. The qualities which obtain the largest rewards in any profession are often those believed to be imparted by a broad general education, such as resourcefulness, the ability to see many points of view, and the capacity for imagination. If it is true we do not give these things, at least to our best scholars, we are sadly at fault. If we do give them, high rank in college is an indication of the extent to which the student has acquired them."

STATE CONTROL OF HEALTH ATTACKED

G. K. Chesterton Sees "Very Serious and Dangerous Tyranny" in Interference With so Intimate and Private an Affair

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—A warning against state control of health as a "very serious and dangerous tyranny" was uttered by Gilbert K. Chesterton, English author, in a lecture here on Saturday evening on "The Perils of Health." Mr. Chesterton declared that health was the usual and normal human condition and that thinking about it was always a waste of time.

"When a man says that the state, which means the professional politician, should take care of the health of the citizen, he says something which, if he stopped to consider the meaning of human words, he would see was perfectly wild and ridiculous," declared the speaker. "It is of the very nature of health that it is intimate, private, involved in every little detail of life, affected by every occurrence of life."

"If you wish an official to take charge of the health of the citizen, it would be necessary for the official to be with the citizen day and night. You would have to have a policeman sitting at your bedside, looking to see if you did not snore, or sleep in unhygienic attitudes, or have too many windows open. You would be shadowed all your life by this constable; you would be interfered with in almost every human function."

Procession of Watchers

"In other words, you would be exactly in the position of a lunatic under the charge of a keeper. I have my own doubts as to who would be the lunatic, but there is a far deeper and more logical question here; it is, Who is the same man? For, if the citizen is to have a keeper over him, who is to watch over the keeper, who is also a citizen? It would end in a long procession of one citizen following another, each man looking after the next in line. But, even if we suppose the process did not go to that length, men must suppose that any considerable application of it to human life is perfectly wild."

"That sort of interference is becoming very much more common than it used to be. You can all see it on every side. What is the most serious danger of all is that those who are indulging in it have no kind of test by which to resist the extravagance of their own conclusions. They have no ideals of liberty. They do not know by what principle men should be allowed to do this or be prevented from doing that; they can only watch them to see if they do things they think wise or unwise. You may watch one three-quarters of an hour even down to the details of gesture, costume and voice, but if you have no fundamental conception of the rights of men to their souls and bodies, there is literally no limit to which this process may go."

"Health Advisers"

"It has been said that the doctor should be called the health adviser of the community. That is a phrase purely rhetorical, which seems to be a substitute for thought, but it immediately disappears under the pressure of thought. I have the profoundest respect for doctors when they are called doctors, but I will undertake to 'knock their heads off' if they attempt to offer themselves as health advisers. That means that my health is to be under their control and direction."

"See what is involved in this theory of general advice to the community. In England there has been an institution called the ministry of health, and all sorts of persons have attempted to be health advisers to the community. There is a great tendency to take seriously that kind of worship of health as a positive thing for the people. Not only is the general principle sociologically false, but the actual application of the movement in the modern world is extremely fantastic and disproportionate."

CLEVELAND CONGRESS PLANS ANNOUNCED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Railroad and other labor organizations will take a prominent part in the proceedings of the second annual cooperative congress, it announced here. The congress will be held in Cleveland, Ohio, from February 10 to 12, in the Engineers' Building, and will be devoted to plans for direct trading between farm producer and city consumer, and the cooperative banking plan.

The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers recently opened a bank in Cleveland, and similar institutions are planned by a number of other organizations. The aim of the congress will be to devise machinery whereby potato exchanges, cooperative flour mills, milk condensing plants and independent meat packing establishments, as well as organizations of farmers, may ship direct to organized consumers. In this way it is believed the middleman can be eliminated and much profiteering prevented.

HALT IN WASTE FOR MILITARISM ASKED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Plans for a smaller proportion of expenditure of government funds for military purposes were presented to the House Foreign Affairs Committee last week by Hugh S. Magill, field sec-

retary of the National Education Association; Ethel M. Smith of the National Women's Trade Union League, and others.

Mr. Magill, pointing out that about 90 per cent of the expenditures of the government were for wars, past or future, declared: "Our nation ought not to waste its substance in getting ready for war. America ought to suggest to all the nations a better way. In memory of the late war, may not our own strong and prosperous nation suggest that by mutual agreement the crushing burdens of war and armament be lifted from the shoulders of tottering civilization?"

Miss Smith, speaking for the organized wage-earning women, said that they wanted an agreement among the nations to the end that war shall cease. "The ground arms is the first step toward actual peace," she asserted. "As working women we pay for war with both our labor and our heart's blood. Our women know the frightful waste of war. It is they who made the munitions, actually, guns and ships, as well as cloth and clothes for men who fought, and the end of all this was merely that men, women and children should die and the labor of millions of other men and women be destroyed."

"Large armaments mean militarism, and militarism means tyranny as well as economic waste. It is the wage earner always who has the most to lose in war and under a militarized government. We want militarism and all its works to go."

CHILE'S RELATIONS WITH ARGENTINA

Santiago Newspaper Discusses Attitude Toward Neighbor's Withdrawal From the League

By special correspondent The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile.—Argentina supported Chile in forcing postponement of consideration of the Tacna-Arica problem by the League and, in turn, there is evidence that Chile will back up Argentina in withdrawing from the League of Nations until such time as it is agreed that all nations shall be admitted to the League on an equal footing. The "Mercurio" of Santiago, in commenting on the withdrawal of Argentina, says:

"The resolution of the Argentine delegates to withdraw from the League of Nations is a grave step and one that should be studied carefully by our country."

"Our first impulse must be, naturally, one of solidarity with the friendly neighboring country to which we are bound by so many ties—ties which the League of Nations has brought about, but which have been strengthened by the League. The unanimous opinion in Chile is that we must do everything possible to march in accord with the Argentine Republic in the developing of an international policy which shall have for its object the common good of our continent. 'However, we lack one important point of information on which to base the line of conduct which the Chilean Government should follow, as we do not yet know definitely just what is the status of Argentina in the League or whether this is identical with the Chilean position in the League. It has not been made clear yet whether Argentina joined the League in the same form that Chile did, and it may easily be that the Argentine delegates were governed by more ample instructions which gave them greater liberty to remain in or withdraw from the assembly, according to their best judgment."

SOUTHERN TARIFF CONGRESS PLANNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Georgia.—A tentative schedule of entertainment of Calvin Coolidge, Vice-President-elect, and other visitors to the Southern Tariff Congress January 27-29, which has just been announced, includes a dinner for Mr. and Mrs. Coolidge on Wednesday evening by Sam Tate of Tate, Georgia, to 20 of the visitors and 20 representative Georgians, a reception at the Capital City Club on Thursday evening, a luncheon and public reception in honor of Mr. Coolidge at the Chamber of Commerce on Friday, and an address by Mr. Coolidge at the city auditorium on Friday evening.

Mr. Coolidge, it is stated here, has announced that he is coming to Atlanta as the representative of the incoming administration to learn what the south desires in tariff revision. This has caused a series of conferences to be arranged between Mr. Coolidge and southern bankers, manufacturers, editors, presidents of chambers of commerce.

INDUSTRIAL COUNCILS URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Urging the formation of industrial councils, S. K. Ratcliffe, a speaker before the Women's Trade Union League of Boston at a luncheon held on Saturday, said that the Labor problem "can only be solved when the best minds in industry and Capital get together in mutual understanding."

WOMEN OUTLINE ACTIVE PROGRAM

Massachusetts League of Women Voters Plans Work for Constructive Legislation to Be Both State and National in Scope

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—A comprehensive and constructive program, which is pointed to as indicating the purpose of the National League of Women Voters to support policies not politics, is outlined in the new legislative bulletin of the Massachusetts branch of the league, which will publish this bulletin bi-weekly during the session of the General Court. The bulletin deals with pending and projected legislation of local, state and national application, and all of particular interest to the women voters.

The three national measures explained to the women subscribers in the bulletin are: the Rogers bill to provide that no American woman shall lose her citizenship by marrying an alien, and that no alien woman shall acquire American citizenship by marrying an American citizen; the Smith-Towner bill to establish a secretary of education and appropriate annually \$100,000,000 for the furtherance of education; and the Sheppard-Towner bill to promote the care of maternity and infancy in the several states through an allotted appropriation. An active interest in support of these three pieces of legislation is taken by the national league, and they are presented for consideration by the state members.

The state program of the league embraces legislation of both local and national application. Laws will be sought to raise the age for compulsory school attendance from 14 to 15 the first year, and to 16 the year following, and to make it illegal to employ any child under 16 during school hours. Continuation school ages would be likewise raised and penalties for the illegal employment of minors would be made increasingly severe. A bill is planned to ask that a woman be appointed assistant commissioner in the state Department of Labor and Industries.

Enactment of concurrent legislation for the enforcement of the Volstead act plays an important part in the program, and the drive for the establishment of a state censorship of motion pictures will be repeated. It is also hoped to extend the scope of the present so-called 48-hour law, prohibiting the employment of women or minors more than 48 hours in one week or nine hours in one day, to include women employees in certain groups previously not covered by the law.

Under the head of legislation projected, but not drafted in the form of a bill for filing, is grouped several proposals to simplify statutes governing women's registration for voting. It is sought to strike out or amend the provision providing that change of name voids a commission and necessitates registration; to open all elective and appointive offices to women; and to provide that a woman may have other legal residence than that of her husband.

Transfer of the county institutions to the control of the state, a paramount issue at present, is to be sought in legislation, either through initiative action on the part of the league or in support of bills introduced by other elements in favor of the consolidation. It is also hoped to amend the direct primary law to eliminate alphabetical advantage or to adopt the short ballot system as a constitutional amendment, and make the minor state offices appointive. A bill is also planned to ask some means for providing the voters with more detailed information about the candidates for office.

PANAMA PROTESTS SEIZURE OF LAND


PANAMA, Republic of Panama.—Action by United States officers in taking possession of a small tract of ground east of Colon, on Bahia De Las Minas, has resulted in the dispatch to Washington of a protest by the Panamanian Government. On the tract is a hill, which is said to be adapted for works defending the eastern entrance of the Panama Canal. The note protests against "the act of force" by which the United States took possession of the land, and sent on January 11 to the Panamanian Chargé d'Affaires in Washington, who was instructed to present it at the State Department. It was signed by R. J. Alfaro, Secretary of the Interior and of Justice, and in charge of foreign relations of the republic.

It is alleged the proceedings were carried out in an undiplomatic manner, and fears are expressed that a precedent which may be dangerous may have been established.

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SYRIANS DESIRED FULL INDEPENDENCE

Former Plebiscite Showed That
Arabs Asked to Be Inde-
pendent or to Be Put Under
British or American Mandate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—One of the most important sections of the work of the League of Nations, the handling of which is arousing widespread interest, particularly among those who have intimate knowledge of the countries and peoples concerned, is that dealing with the question of mandates. A former lieutenant of the Royal Air Force in the middle east, William Urquhart, writing in the "Balkan Review" as an impartial student of the Arab question, puts forward the case for Syria as it appears to him, and undertakes to point out where the Covenant has been broken and how it can be repaired.

Article XXII of the Covenant states that the wishes of the communities in question must be a principal consideration in the selection of the mandate. The desire of the people of Syria was ascertained through an American commission in 1919, which took a plebiscite of the people. This commission was admitted to be the fairest possible, as America had no pre-war rights in the middle east, and no desire to assume mandatory responsibilities. The report was not made public, but was sent to Washington. Mr. Lloyd George, the British Prime Minister, requested a copy, and was granted one. The Arab leaders were given the substance of the report, to the effect that the Arabs had asked for complete independence, and failing that, for an American or a British mandate.

People's Views Heard

Mr. Urquhart describes from his personal experiences the thoroughness of the work of the commission in obtaining the plebiscite. There were long journeys and innumerable interviews with leaders of the different social, religious, and political activities of towns and villages and with the villagers themselves. The results of the plebiscite were confirmed by the Syrian Congress on July 2, 1919, and a statement prepared for presentation to the Peace Conference, stating their wishes.

As the natural boundaries within which complete independence was desired, the congress gave the Taurus mountains in the north and Rifa—In the south. The statement was also made that assistance in any form from France would be definitely refused. In response to an invitation from the Allies to the Arabs to send a representative to Versailles, Emir Feisal, who had led the Arab army under Lord Allenby, was chosen to lay the case before the Peace Conference.

In 1916, Great Britain and France had signed a treaty which the Arabs considered incompatible with their aspirations and with the promises which had formerly been made to them by Great Britain. The knowledge of this treaty came to the Arabs, according to Sherref Hussini, through Jemal Pasha, from the Bolsheviks, when the archives of the Russian Foreign Office were made public. The British Government hastened to reassure the Sherref that he had nothing to fear from the interpretation of the treaty and that it would not interfere with the promises Great Britain had previously made to Syria.

Arab Wishes Opposed

When Britain felt, however, that she could not accept the mandate for Syria in addition to that for Palestine, the Peace Conference at once handed it over to France, thus supporting the 1916 treaty, but directly opposing the expressed wishes of the Arabs. In this, it is claimed, the Covenant was broken.

Mr. Urquhart considers that the separation of Palestine and Syria was a grave mistake, as there exists neither ethnographical nor geographical authority for such a division. Palestine is dependent on Syria; the Jordan, which waters both countries, is to them what the Nile is to Egypt and the Sudan, and there is no difference between the Arabs in the north and in the south of the Holy Land. The reason for the separation was partly the Balfour Declaration to the Zionists in 1917, and partly the agreement between Great Britain and France in 1916.

Since the mandate was conferred upon France, in contravention, it is stated, of the wishes of the people of Syria, and since French troops replaced the British which withdrew to Palestine, Mr. Urquhart states that there has been trouble in Syria. French policy has conflicted at every turn with the aspirations of the Arabs. Owing to the serious omission from the mandate of the degree of "authoritative control, or administration" invested in a mandatory, there was no definite check on, nor guide for, the action of France in respect of Syria.

Problems to Solve

In the attempt to solve the problem of Syria there are, Mr. Urquhart states, many points which will have to be considered, including the promises which Great Britain made to the Arabs concerning their independence in Palestine, Syria, and Mesopotamia; these contained, also, in the correspondence between Great Britain and King Hussein in 1915, concerning the Arab revolt; the agreement of 1916; the proclamations of General Maude and Lord Allenby in Baghdad and Jerusalem; and the Anglo-French declaration of November 11, 1918.

With regard to Emir Feisal, who was elected King of the independent kingdom which Great Britain set up, and who was recognized as such in the agreement as concluded with Mr.

Lloyd George and Mr. Clemenceau, it is claimed that if the authority cannot be found, by which General Gouraud exiled him and invaded his kingdom, then the Emir must be restored. The Arabs are watching events carefully, and the League of Nations stands or falls in the estimation of Islam, according to its method of dealing with Arab aspirations in Syria and in Mesopotamia.

DEMAND TO REVISE TURKISH TREATY

British Leaders Protest Against
"Harshness" and Point to Mu-
hammadan Ferment in India

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The views of many prominent British people of various political sympathies, including the Earl of Abingdon, Lord Parmoor, the Hon. Aubrey Herbert, M.P., and J. Ramsay MacDonald, on the treaty of peace with Turkey, have recently been put forward in memorandum form, and a plea and protest has also been sent to the League of Nations sitting at Geneva. The primary reason for the protest against what is described as the extraordinary harshness of the treaty is the ferment which is said to be prevailing in India among the Muhammadan population. It is claimed that revision is essential in the interests of the British Empire.

The policy of self-determination, the memorandum states, has been entirely disregarded in the case of Turkey. "The rich and renowned lands of Asia Minor and Thrace, which are predominantly Turkish in race," to quote Mr. Lloyd George's speech of January 5, 1919, have been handed over to their implacable enemies, the Greeks, and special mention is made of Adrianople, a city sacred in the eyes of Moslems, and preponderantly inhabited by Turks.

A German Parallel

The case of Schleswig-Holstein is quoted as a parallel analogous to that of Thrace, and the difference in the treatment allotted by the allied powers is emphasized. Self-determination was allowed to the people of Schleswig-Holstein, in that they were given the choice, by plebiscite, between Danish and German sovereignty, but no such option was given to the Turks of Thrace. In the case of Thrace, the treaty decreed that the Greek Government should establish a local parliament and that after five years this body might ask the Council of the League of Nations for the incorporation of the area in the Kingdom of Greece, after a vote of the inhabitants had been taken.

The memorandum declares that this five years' postponement is a device for the purpose of so manipulating the population problems as to obtain an artificial preponderance in number of the Greek element within that area. That process is said to have already commenced and to have brought suffering and distress among the Muhammadans of Asia Minor.

Sovereignty Limited

It is stated that a hasty glance at the treaty might lead to the opinion that, over the greater part of Asia Minor, Turkish sovereignty remained intact; but that, as a matter of fact, the sovereignty is so limited and conditioned that Turkey ceases to be an independent power. Turkey is said to be shorn even of the rights and authority which the British Government proposes to assign to Egypt. Referring to the military clauses of the treaty, the memorandum complains that Germany was better treated than Turkey, for she was allowed unfettered control over her reduced forces, while Turkey has no voice in the Inter-Allied Commission, which, according to the treaty, has the "control, organization and distribution of the reduced Ottoman forces." In the important department of finance, the authority of the Turkish Government is to be subject to the financial control of the allied powers. The financial commission of allied powers is said to have been given such power that the Turkish Government has been virtually deprived of any authority over the revenue and expenditure of the country.

Faith Dissipated

The treatment which the capital of the Turco has received also calls forth comment in the memorandum. It is stated to be quite different from that accorded to Berlin, Vienna or Sofia, as it has been occupied and dealt with practically as a conquered city. Some of its principal inhabitants are said to have been deported, without trial, and 60,000 Russians planted in their midst instead.

It is stated that during the last two years, the faith which Muhammadan countries had previously had in England's liberality and honesty of purpose has been dissipated, and that the harsh treatment of Turkey has alienated the good will of one of the most steadfast elements of the Indian population. If normal conditions are to be restored in India, if the new reforms are to be successful, if the country is to develop peacefully under British guidance it is essential, in the opinion of the signatories of the memorandum, that an earnest effort should be made to restore the former good will that existed between the Muhammadan and the Englishman in India. It is considered that this consummation can only be effected by removing from the Turkish treaty its harshest features.

For the permanence of British influence in the East, every effort is demanded for the recovery of the Empire's name for justice and good faith. Wider issues are also said to be involved than those concerning the British Empire alone. Equitable conditions in the world are considered to depend on peace and equilibrium in Western Asia, and it is submitted that this question of worldwide importance should be taken up by the League of Nations.

ADDRESS TO KING GEORGE CIRCULATED

British-American Association
Deplores Irish Propaganda and
Asserts Need of Union of
Purpose Among Anglo-Saxons

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, New York.—An address and memorial from citizens of the United States to His Majesty George V. King of Great Britain and Ireland, is being circulated for signatures by the British-American Association, assisted by other organizations which desire to promote cordial Anglo-Saxon relations. The memorial says:

"Since the signing of the armistice, in 1918, an active and insidious anti-British propaganda has been extensively carried on in the United States, with an apparent intent to disrupt the friendly relations between the two nations, and the time has come when Americans owe it to themselves to express more publicly and more formally their sympathies and their judgment."

"The campaign of misrepresentation and calumny which is being conducted in this country, in the name of 'Irish freedom,' is when stripped of its mask, part of a highly organized plot to disrupt the British Empire, to undermine the Anglo-Saxon race consciousness in the United States, and to form the judgment of the American people in favor of a war with Britain."

Evidence of Conspiracies

"Of these conspiracies to disrupt the friendship and unity which happily exist between the British and American people we have conclusive evidence. We have also been careful to inform ourselves of the manner in which Ireland originally came under English rule, and of the true cause of the abnormal hatred which Ireland has for centuries borne toward England."

"We recall the many instances in which despotic foreign troops have been landed on Irish soil, and welcomed by the Irish people, for the purpose of striking at the heart of Mother England, and we clearly perceive that the many uprisings in Ireland, while ostensibly a struggle for Irish nationality, have at all times been conducted for a sinister purpose. We have not forgotten that in the late world war the Sinn Feiners betrayed the great cause of democracy and liberty, for which the Allies fought, by raising a rebellion in Ireland at the most critical stage of the war. The ticket upon which East Clare returned Mr. de Valera as 'Sinn Feiners' is a disgrace to the British Empire. And our own Admiral Sims, in an able article in World's Work for November, 1919, declares: 'It was no secret that the Sinn Feiners were sending information to Germany and constantly laying plots to interfere with the British-American navies.'"

Sympathy With British Efforts

"We therefore sympathize with our British brethren in their efforts to adjust the Irish situation in a manner which will guarantee the freedom of the world. We denounce the editors and politicians who have made their trade to keep alive the prejudices against Britain, artificially created by Sinn Fein propaganda, and we affirm that England's treatment of the Sinn Fein Party which is now terrorizing Ireland is something with which we have no more business to interfere than the English with our treatment of the Negro, the Filipino, or the Porto Rican. These are purely domestic problems which concern only the nations and peoples interested."

"We thoroughly comprehend, however, the necessity of maintaining the strategic unity of the British Isles. This unity has been clearly demonstrated to be fundamental for the well being not only of the whole British Empire, but of this great western empire of the United States as well."

"Our great historian, John Fiske, of Harvard University, declared that 'the defeat of the Invincible Armada was the opening event in the history of the United States. It was the event which made all the rest possible.' Our second President, John Adams, declared that the first English emigrants were the authors of American independence, which is the independence of English church and state. America was founded for the nurture and growth of British liberty. It was for this liberty that the English contested in the American Revolution. The journals of the American Continental Congress and the archives of the original 13 states abundantly attest these facts."

Substructure English

"Thus the substructure of American national life is English—English in language and in its social and political institutions. It is in vain that our enemies would induce us to believe that Great Britain and the United States have different objects in life, and need not closely associate one with the other. The mere announcement of a similar understanding between the two nations, in 1802, saved the United States from a war with France. In 1820, it prevented the intended movement of the despotic powers to re-subjugate the Spanish-American republics. In 1849 it guaranteed the neutrality of the Nicaragua Canal. It was of immense assistance to the United States in the Spanish-American War, in 1898, when it forced the dissolution of an alliance of despotic powers formed against America. Of this President McKinley said: 'England has rendered us a service we shall not soon forget.'"

"In 1902, President Jefferson, in a letter to Livingston, declared: 'The day France takes possession of New Orleans fixes the sentence which is to

restrain her forever within her low-water mark. It seals the union of two nations which, in conjunction, can maintain exclusive possession of the ocean. From that moment we must marry ourselves to the British fleet and nation.' In 1905, President Jefferson declared himself confirmed 'in the opinion of the expediency of a treaty (of alliance) with England.' Again, he said: 'We should lose no time in securing something more than a mutual friendship with England.'"

Association in World War

"In the world war the United Kingdom, the United States and the British colonies were united in interest, in action, sentiment and affection."

"It has been impressed upon us," wrote General Pershing, in 1918, 'that the ties of language and blood bring the British and ourselves together completely and inseparably.'"

"We thus have ample authority for stating the necessity of a definite union of purpose between the British and American people. The United Kingdom, the United States and the British colonies are the great light and center of the world; they are as a golden candlestick, which God has set up for the dissemination of spiritual life to the other nations. They are the world's Bible warehouses, the mother countries of Christian missionaries, the world's pioneers in inquiry and research, the world's commercial mart, the nursery of the world's future tongue, and the mightiest factor in the world for good. There is in these three groups of states more of independence, and of liberty, more of God, more of man, more of influences that bring God and man together, than in all the other states upon the globe. The stability of England is the security of the modern world."

"We rejoice, therefore, that in the late war, the people of America were privileged to share as comrades the burdens and sacrifices of their British brethren and that through this struggle for the betterment of humanity, the two peoples have attained unity of understanding and purpose. We pledge ourselves to oppose henceforth the insidious propaganda which seeks to drive a wedge between the two countries, and to maintain the existing unity and friendship to the end that the United Kingdom, the United States and the British colonies may be brought into a perfect, cosmopolitan state of fusion and thus be led to unity of thought and action on all the great questions of the day—dominion, trade, the education of the people and the amelioration of the industrial classes."

"Honor to all those who seek to corroborate the bond."

LIQUOR IMPORTATION IN MANITOBA TO STOP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINNIPEG, Manitoba.—The liquor troubles of the three prairie provinces, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta, are not over, although in the referendum of October 25 they voted overwhelmingly in favor of abolishing the inter-provincial traffic in liquor. The definite announcement by the federal government that the law prohibiting importation of liquor into the provinces will become effective on February 1 has precipitated a conflict between the absolute prohibition advocates, who were responsible for the passing of the referendum, and those who believe in moderation in liquor consumption.

Under the auspices of the Great War Veterans Association, a moderation league has been formed in Manitoba, with a view to circulating a petition for a referendum, in accordance with the law, for or against the dispensing of liquor in the province under government supervision. Increased cost of liquor for the sale against the condition of affairs resulting from the last referendum. The veterans assert that there is a disposition to regard the referendum as a desire on the part of the people for total prohibition. They deny, claiming that it constitutes class legislation because it does not restrict the consumption of liquor by those who can afford it and its quantity.

On the other hand, the social service council, which sponsored the agitation for the last referendum, has announced that it will fight the suggestion of a new referendum on government liquor dispensaries. The Rev. Thomas Neville, who managed the pre-referendum campaign for the council, said that he did not believe that any government would have the temerity to ignore the sentiment of the great dry stronghold which gave an uncompromising verdict in favor of prohibition. He asserted there should be no change until the new law, which will become effective on February 1, has been given a fair trial.

CANADIAN SCHEME TO TEACH JOURNALISM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Ontario.—Newspaper workers of this city, fully organized and affiliated with the International Typographical Union, and granted a newspaper's charter, are soon to bring to maturity a comprehensive plan to establish a course in journalism in the universities of the Dominion. The scheme, which is perhaps the most constructive work undertaken by the organized newspapermen in Canada, is now at the stage where it is to be adopted in the Western University of this city. The proposal was immediately approved by the university governors, who pointed out that journalism was not a regular course in any Canadian university, largely because no body of organized

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YOUNG GIRL, high school graduate, desires position in filing and typewriting. A-6, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

newswriters had ever been available to supply the inspiration and the advice necessary in formulating a practical curriculum. They asserted their willingness to proceed at once with the formation of a tentative course of study, and asked the cooperation of the newswriters, who immediately named a committee to assist in the work of organization.

At the outset the course in journalism at Western will not carry a degree with it, but it is hoped to remedy this later. Introduction of the course into other universities of the Dominion will follow as a matter of course, and a degree of journalism will no doubt be the result. When this becomes a fact, Canada will have developed a field from which to draw men and women who will be likely to succeed in newspaper work, and the haphazard method of initiating unlikely aspirants into the profession will be largely eliminated.

ANTI-LIQUOR LAWS PROPOSED IN CHILE

SANTIAGO, Chile.—Prohibition measures are proposed in the report of the subcommittee of the government commission recently appointed to study the question. The recommendations include a tax which virtually would prohibit the importation of liquors, prohibition of the replanting of vineyards after 1923; reduction of the number of establishments selling alcoholic beverages; increased cost of licenses for the sale of liquors; prohibition of the erection of new breweries and limitation of the production of beer; encouragement of vineyard owners to transform their products into non-alcoholic beverages.

The commission will consider the report with view of drawing up a bill to present to Congress.

ELECTRIC RAILWAYS IN ONTARIO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office
LONDON, Ontario.—Notwithstanding the fact that the provincial government under Hon. E. C. Drury has blocked the proposed construction of a network of electric radial railways in Ontario until such time as competent authority shall concede financial success to the project, the Premier has just given tacit approval to a twin proposal, that of electrifying existing branch lines of the steam railways. Mr. Drury sent a telegram to experts of the electrification scheme in this city stating that, if municipalities united in an appeal to the government for a report on such an undertaking, the request would receive every consideration at the hands of the government.

SUNDAY OBSERVANCE IN CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office
WINNIPEG, Manitoba.—Keen interest has been aroused over the attitude followed by the Ministerial Association and of the Lord's Day Alliance in opposing outdoor sports, such as tobogganing and skating, and Sunday theater concerts, where, although no admission is charged, a collection is made at the door. The Rev. J. S. Watson, head of the Lord's Day Alliance, declared that the alliance did not take exception to the sport itself, but to the fact that it was becoming a commercial affair. Other ministers favored the idea of opening rinks for a few hours on Sunday for the benefit of the children who indulge in outdoor sports.

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The Waveless Plain of Lombardy

Beneath is spread like a green sea
The waveless plain of Lombardy,
Bounded by the vaporous air,
Islanded by cities fair;
Underneath day's azure eyes,
Ocean's nursing, Venice lies,
Lo! the sun upsprings behind,
Broad, red, radiant, half reclined
On the level quivering line
Of the waters crystalline;
And before that chasm of light,
As within a furnace bright,
Columns, towers, and domes, and spires,
Shine like obelisks of fire.

—Percy Bysshe Shelley.

Ruskin Warns the Art Students

I appeal, finally, to all those who are to become the pupils of these schools, to keep clear of the notion of following Art as dilettantism: it ought to delight you, as your reading delights you—but you never think of your reading as dilettantism. . . . If you are determined only to think of Art as a play or a pleasure, give it up at once: you will do no good to yourself, and you will degrade the pursuit in the sight of others. Better, infinitely better, that you should never enter a picture gallery, than that you should enter only to saunter and to smile: better, infinitely better, that you should never handle a pencil at all, than handle it only for the sake of complacency in your small dexterity: better, infinitely better, that you should be wholly uninterested in pictures, and uninforming respecting them, than that you should just know enough to detect blemishes in great works,—to give a color of reasonableness to presumption, and an appearance of acuteness to misunderstanding. Above all, I would plead for this so far as the teaching of these schools may be addressed to the junior members of the University. Men employed in any kind of manual labor, by which they must live, are not likely to take up the notion that they can learn any other art for amusement only; but amateurs are; and it is of the highest importance, nay, it is just the one thing of all importance, to show them what drawing really means; and not so much to teach them to produce a good work themselves, as to know it when they see it done by others.—"Inaugural Address at the Cambridge School of Art," John Ruskin.

Knowing and Living

Of all men perhaps the book-lover needs most to be reminded that man's business here is to know for the sake of living, not to live for the sake of knowing.—Frederic Harrison.

The Everpresent Christ

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

It has long been the custom of men to commemorate historical events, and especially to celebrate as best they know how those momentous occasions in the career of Christ Jesus our Way-shower. The significance of such commemoration becomes deeper and more enduring in the light of the revelation of Christian Science, whereby mankind finds the everpresent Christ, and learns that the commemoration of this healing presence is Immanuel. Long before the advent of Jesus of Nazareth Isaiah declared, "For unto us a child is born, unto us a son is given: and the government shall be upon his shoulder: and his name shall be called Wonderful, Counsellor, The mighty God, The everlasting Father, The Prince of Peace." This prophecy was wondrously fulfilled in the whole earthly career of the great Wayshower, and Christian Scientists are witnessing its continued fulfillment today through the demonstration of Christian Science as rediscovered by Mary Baker Eddy. And yet, it is more than a prophecy. It is an affirmation of the eternal, unceasing activity of Truth which has continued throughout eternity. Jesus himself declared, referring to his spiritual selfhood, "Before Abraham was, I am." The understanding of this great truth is the birth of the spiritual idea, and this birth Christian Science proves to be a daily, an hourly, a continual experience.

It was the Christ, Jesus' spiritual selfhood, which the great Wayshower bore witness to in all that he said and did. And it is this Christ, or true idea, which is everpresent, infinitely and eternally expressed. Jesus said, "He that believeth on me, the said, 'He that believeth on me, the works that I do shall he do also; and greater works than these shall he do; because I go unto my Father.' If there is one thing that stands out more than another throughout his whole career, it is his consistent demonstration by works of the truth of his words. Christians, then, are truly his followers only as they, too, prove their faith by their works. It is the demonstration of the everpresence of the healing Christ which is Immanuel, or God with us. As Mrs. Eddy so beautifully puts it in her poem, "Christ and Christmas":

"What the Beloved knew and taught,
Science repeats,
Through understanding, dearly sought,
With fierce heart-beats;

"Thus Christ, eternal and divine,
To celebrate
As Truth demands,—this living Vine
Ye demonstrate."

(Page 53.)

What a joyous thing it is to celebrate "as Truth demands"! This true celebration is the perception and demonstration of spiritual reality, the oneness and completeness of God and His infinite idea. Peter said to the lame man who asked an alms, "Silver and gold have I none; but such as I have give I thee: In the name of Jesus Christ of Nazareth rise up and walk." In this command and the proof which he gave of man's God-given dominion, Peter truly commemorated the advent of the Christ, or Truth, and also showed the true conception of giving as Jesus gave,—out of the fullness of his knowledge of the immortality of Truth.

Obviously that which is spiritual cannot be perceived by the material senses; it must be understood spiritually and demonstrated in practice. The destruction of whatever would attempt to hide spiritual reality, and the demonstration of the ailment of the real and eternal: this is the proof of the everpresence of the eternal Christ, and as Mrs. Eddy writes on page 34 of Science and Health, "If Christ, Truth, has come to us in demonstration, no other commemoration is requisite, for demonstration is Immanuel, or God with us; and if a friend be with us, why need we memorials of that friend?" This consistent commemoration of the everpresent Christ is confined to no season; it is the never-failing proof of man's forever oneness with his divine Principle, God; it is a benediction inscribed on the hearts and written in the lives of Christians. The proof of man's spiritual heritage as the idea of infinite Mind,—such proof as Jesus gave, and Peter—is the only true commemoration of the Christ, Truth, and this proof is requisite "in season, out of season." In this proof of the oneness of God and His idea, all may sing now and eternally the glad song of Christian Science.

The fulfillment of God's word, the manifestation of His kingdom, is not something that is here today and gone tomorrow; it is a present and eternal possibility; more than that, it is demonstrable Science. Through that spiritual perception which is quickened through Christian Science, the student of Christian Science should be continually finding greater and greater evidence of the imperishable substance of Spirit. His is the privilege of proving that the Christ, or true idea of God, is never born and never dying, and of giving evidence of this fact, and thereby blessing all mankind, by repeating the words of the Wayshower, as Jesus commanded his followers to do.

"Unto us a child is born," but this child is never in embryo; it is the complete and perfect expression of God; it is Christian Science, the manifestation of divine Mind. "The government shall be upon his shoulder," because the child, or spiritual idea, is inseparable from its Principle, Mind, and as the idea of Mind it reflects Mind's

supreme control over the earth and its hosts. Mrs. Eddy writes in the text-book, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," page 568, "The imperishable in the earthly life of our Master; but of his kingdom there shall be no end; for Christ, God's idea, will eventually rule all nations and peoples—imperatively, absolutely, finally,—with divine Science." As this Christ, or true government, is universally recognized as supreme, all the false evidence of discord and decay will disappear, and incorporeal, incorruptible Love, will be crowned the All-in-all.

Maeterlinck's Dog

Golaud is a mongrel bull-dog, which is equivalent in the canine world to being without caste; but he is too proud to care what people think of him. He is a serious dog; he is sure of himself; he has weighed everything and formed his own conclusions. If he could speak he would preach. From that pugilistic-looking mouth of his, wise maxims would come forth, together with lectures as wearisome as they would no doubt be appropriate.

He has none of the hideous beauties that constitute the value of his kind. His teeth do not stick out of his jaws; his eyes do not start out of his head; his short tail has no bends and corners to it; his legs are straight. For these reasons he is scorned by the judges, but unanimously admired by the crowd. . . . Most people think Golaud charming. His rather loose, khaki-colored coat gives him an English appearance, while his black mask and his Arab eyes, so gentle and intelligent, add a final attraction to his personality. . . . His beginnings were very humble. One Sunday, Golaud stood at the corner of one of the main Paris thoroughfares, resignedly awaiting his destiny. Beside him stood a man of an ill-favored countenance.

"A hundred francs!" said the man to everybody that passed. "A hundred francs!"

Maeterlinck saw the dog in passing and was won by the look in his eyes: "I'll give you two louis," he said. . . .

This was fifteen years ago, before there were taxis in Paris. The two companions drove across the town in a closed cab. Their fortuitous union was to last for many a long year. Meanwhile they travelled at a leisurely pace, the gentle trot of an elderly horse. What did they say to each other? I was never told; but I know that, when I came home an hour later, I found a note on the hall-table saying:

"There is a harmless dog in the dressing-room."

Maeterlinck had scribbled this in pencil on an old scrap of paper; and the word "harmless," "inoffensive," was so badly written that I took it for the name of some Russian breed of bound and felt anything but reassured. With the greatest caution I opened the door of the room containing the dog. He was sleeping quietly in front of the fire. At my approach he rose, came towards me, staggering on his clumsy feet, and stopped to look at me, without betraying any other feeling than a solemn curiosity. I was won over there and then. He followed me into the dining-room and shared my meal; a little later he asked me to open the door. His general bearing inspired such confidence that it was impossible to refuse him anything. . . .

At that time we were living at Passy, in a house with a patrician air, standing in an old, terraced garden. At one end of the house a few steps led to a little lodge which Maeterlinck had fitted as his study. Here were white walls hung with engravings, a great table heaped with books and the veriest minimum of chairs, for visitors were not encouraged. On the floor were more books, dictionaries, newspapers and reviews, all lying in a disorder that constituted a kind of order, for it never varied. Two windows opened upon a disused balcony, covered with creepers and climbing plants. On the mantelpiece and a number of shelves were red-painted pots containing a host of queer, hairy, or aggressively spiky objects, dusty and dry but clinging obstinately to life. These were the cat, for which Maeterlinck had an affection.

Here, on the morning of his arrival, the new dog, christened Golaud, was to undergo the great and supreme ordeal, which consists in behaving well while the master is at work. Do not imagine that this is an easy thing for a dog to do! He must not snore too loudly, nor scratch himself too vigorously, nor move about too much. Golaud passed the ordeal magnificently, but in a manner peculiar to himself. . . . Seated beside his master, he gazed at him as he wrote, seeking in vain for the explanation of an action which he had never before observed and of which he failed to see the attraction.

After several mornings spent in observation, Golaud resigned himself to slumber.—"Maeterlinck's Dogs," by Gerorgette Leblanc-Maeterlinck.

Of Course We Went to Bu Bu Bu

Of course we went to Bu Bu Bu and with us went the distinguished English general. . . . It was a white-hot afternoon. The men and women of the party all wore white helmets and white linen suits, except the distinguished general, who wore a khaki helmet, a green suit and a scarlet tie. He carried with him his sketch-book, his vade mecum. He is almost as noted for his pen and pencil as he is for his military achievements.

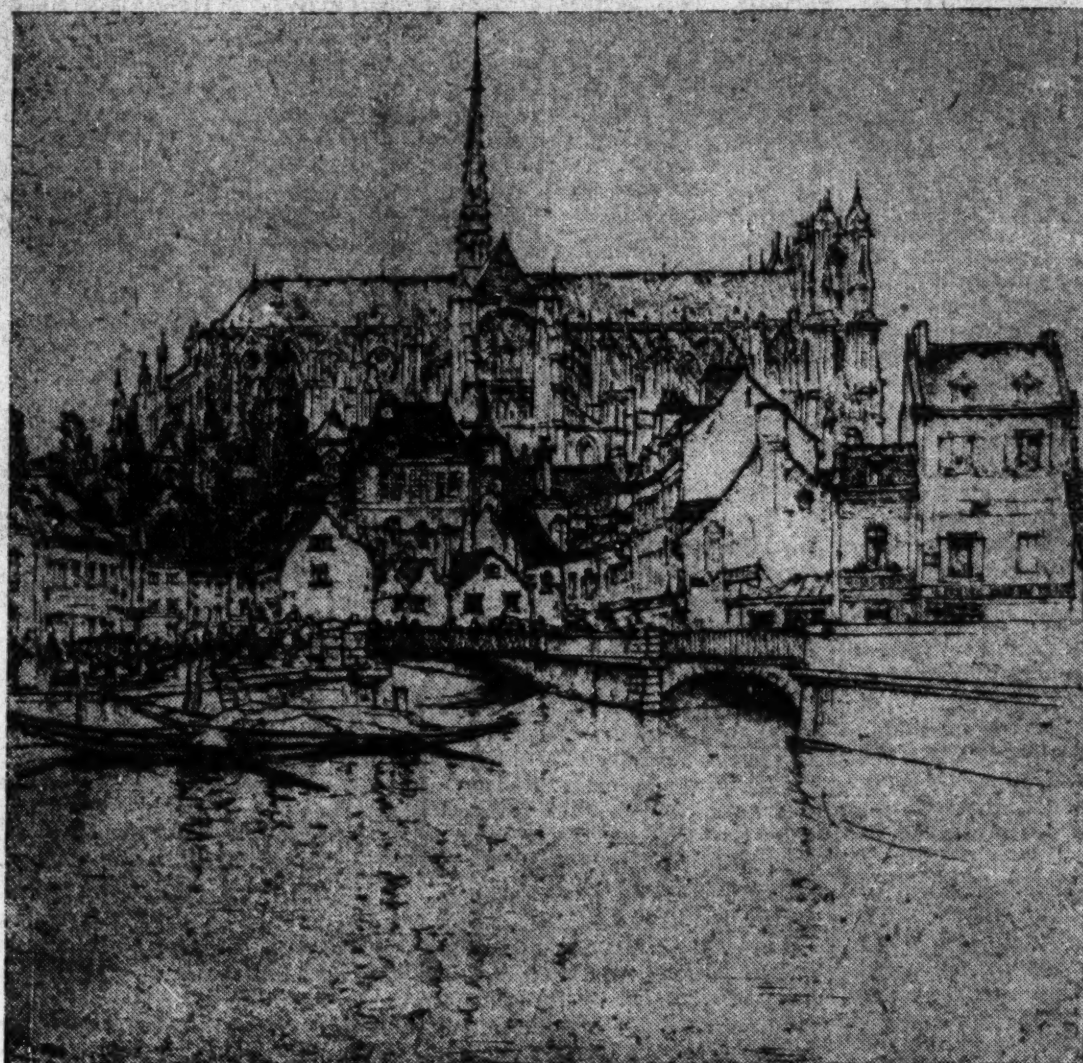
He is an indefatigable worker and neither the heat of the tropics, nor unfavorable conditions could diminish his ardor. His little book was rich with very clever sketches taken en route. We rode through the narrow, dark streets in the light-rolling shadows and emerged suddenly into the blinding glare of the open sea-front where stood the little train. This train was composed of a snorting, important little engine, one clogged

Up the Mountain-Side

Through Alpine meadows soft-suffused With rain, where thick the crocus blows,

Past the dark forges long disused. The mule-track from Saint Laurent goes.

The bridge is cross'd, and slow we ride, Through forest, up the mountain-side. —Matthew Arnold.



Courtesy of the New York Public Library; photograph by Peter Juley, New York
"Amiens," from the etching by Ernest D. Roth

Familiar Amiens

There are bits of French history that take hold of the memory we hardly know why, coming back to us again and again, when grandiose sites and natural marvels are only recalled by an effort, and thus it happened when an afternoon drive I took from Amiens upon another occasion and a little later in the year. That familiar city so richly dowered in other respects is unblest in the matter of climate. Rain falls in Amiens, in the maximum proportion, and the enormous number of factory chimneys render the atmosphere smoky. Despite its cathedral and noble art collections, the Capital of the Somme can only be fitly enjoyed in fine weather. . . .

The great manufacturing city has a double girdle of verdure, first its handsome boulevards, next its markets, gardens, wide belt of variegated greenery reaching far into the country. Beyond these stretch vast sweeps of picturesque but unprofitable country, meres and marshland, reminding us that at a remote period in cosmic history Amiens was almost a seaport. Within comparatively recent times the region now forming the two departments of the Pas de Calais and the Somme have undergone great changes owing to the retrogression of the sea, or rather the encroachment of the land. . . . "Literary Rambles in France," Miss Betham-Edwards.

One of Those Days in Late Summer

"All the morning there had been an increasing temptation to take an outdoor holiday, and early in the afternoon the temptation outgrew my power of resistance." Sarah Orne Jewett confides to us in one of her books of New England. "A far-away pasture on the long southwestern slope of a high hill was persistently present to my mind, yet there seemed to be no particular reason why I should think of it. I was not sure that I wanted anything from the pasture, and there was no sign, except the temptation, that the pasture wanted anything of me. But I was on the farther side of as many as three fences before I was stopped to think again where I was going, and why."

"There is no use in trying to tell another person about that afternoon unless he distinctly remembers weather exactly like it. No number of details concerning an Arctic ice blockade will give a single shiver to a child of the tropics. This was one of those perfect New England days in late summer, when the spirit of autumn takes a first stealthy flight, like a spy, through the ripening countryside, and, with feigned sympathy, puts her cool cloak of bracing air about leaf and flower and human shoulders. Every living thing grows suddenly cheerful and strong; it is only when you catch sight of a horror-stricken little maple in swampy soil—a little maple that has second-sight and fore-knowledge of coming disaster to her race—only then does a distrust of autumn's friendliness dim your joyful satisfaction."

"In the midwinter there is always a day when one has the first foretaste of spring; in late August there is a morning when the air is for the first time autumn-like. Perhaps it is a hint to the squirrels to get in their first

supplies for the winter boards, or a reminder that summer will soon end, and everybody had better make the most of it. We are always looking forward to the passing and ending of winter, but when summer is here it seems as if summer must always last. As I went across the fields that day, I found myself half lamenting that the world must fade again, even that the best of her budding and bloom was only a preparation for another spring-

Birds as Tree Planters

Two years ago, one day in the early spring, I was walking on an extensive down in another part of Wiltshire with the tenant of the land, who began there as a large sheep-farmer, but eventually finding that he could make more with rabbits than with sheep turned most of his land into a warren. The higher part of this down was overgrown with furze, mixed with holly and other bushes, but the slopes were mostly very bare. At one spot on a wide bare slope where the rabbits had formed a big group of burrows there was a little thicket of young elder trees, looking exceedingly conspicuous in the bright green of early April. Calling my companion's attention to this little thicket I said something about the elder growing on the open downs where it always appeared to be out of harmony with its surroundings. "I don't suppose you planted elders here," I said.

"No, but I know who did," he returned, and he then gave me this curious history of the trees. Five years before, the rabbits, finding it a suitable spot to dig in, probably because of a softer chalk there, made a number of deep burrows at that spot. When the wheatears, or "horse-magers" as he called them, returned in spring two or three pairs attached themselves to this group of burrows. . . . There was that season a solitary elderbush higher up on the down among the furze which bore a heavy crop of berries; and when the fruit was ripe he watched the birds feeding on it, the wheatears among them. The following spring seedlings came up out of the loose earth heaped about the rabbit burrows, and as they were not cut down by the rabbits, for they dislike the elder, they grew up, and now formed a clump of fifty or sixty little trees of six to eight feet in height.

Who would have thought to find a tree-planter in the wheatear, the bird of the stony waste and open naked down, who does not even ask for a bush to perch on?

It then occurred to me that in every case where I had observed a clump of elder bushes on the bare downsides, it grew upon a village or collection of rabbit burrows, and it is probable that in every case the clump owed its existence to the wheatears who had dropped the seed about their nestings-places.—"Afoot in England," W. H. Hudson.

Knowledge Equalizes

It is knowledge that equalizes the social condition of man—that gives to all, however different their political position, passions which are in common, and enjoyments which are universal.—Lord Beaconsfield.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., MONDAY, JANUARY 17, 1921

EDITORIALS

The Real Irish Question

THE Irish question never will be understood so long as the world persists in regarding it as a struggle between England and Ireland. To begin with, Scotland is as much committed to that struggle as is England, but for some mysterious reason the north of Great Britain is always left out of the question. The truth is that the difficulty in the Irish situation lies in the fact, which dates back throughout the history of the island, that it is a struggle between Irishmen themselves. If it were not for what is known as the North and the South, Great Britain would today have no difficulty in solving the Irish problem. Even if it were a struggle purely and simply between the North and the South, the difficulty would not seem so insuperable. The real crux lies in the fact that it is a religious struggle between the Protestant and the Roman Catholic. Tremendous efforts have been made of late to pretend that this is not the case, but anybody who will look a little deeper than mere political differences will discover that only some such vital matter as religion could perpetuate the animosities of the two divisions. Once upon a time there was the same bitterness between the north and south of Great Britain. The Scots were no more fond of the English, or the English of the Scots, than are the Roman Catholic Irish of the English today. And, indeed, the mere fact that it cannot be said that the English and the Irish are antagonistic, but that a reservation has to be made, and Roman Catholic Irish substituted for Irish, is a distinct proof that the difference is a religious one and not a national one.

Less than two centuries ago the Scots, under the Young Pretender, invaded England and marched triumphantly as far south as Derby. There they were checked, driven back into Scotland, and decisively defeated at Culloden. That was in the '45. Yet, in a few years, Pitt was to raise the first Highland regiments for the national service, with the result that little by little the old enmity died out until except as a picturesque barrier the Cheviots may be said no longer to exist. Now, Irish regiments there have been many in the British service. Perhaps no more eloquent speech was ever made in the British House of Commons than that in which Sheil extolled the glories of the Irish battalions in the Peninsula. Yet, though the Irish have fought for England all across the world, something very like civil war exists in the United Kingdom today, and this because of the absolute antagonism between the English and the Irish, but the Protestant and the Roman Catholic in Ireland.

The simple truth is, then, that when Mr. Lloyd George, or any other Prime Minister, at Westminster, attempts to settle the Irish question, he is faced by the religious barrier which separates the North from the South. It is not that the Protestant or the Roman Catholic particularly desires to perpetuate the issue, or to maintain the internecine strife. It is that the quarrel between the two is a religious quarrel, and of all quarrels a religious quarrel is the one most difficult to compose. The very fact that the leaders of the so-called National movement have frequently been Protestants, to give two of the most conspicuous examples, Grattan and Parnell, only proves the case more clearly. For if the Protestant North would not coalesce with the Roman Catholic South, when the leader of the Roman Catholic South was a Protestant, what chance is there of a coalition when the leader of the South is a Roman Catholic? It is just this that makes so regrettable the publication, at the present moment, of such an article as that which has been printed in the Irish Theological Quarterly, a review edited by five theological professors of Maynooth, and issued with the imprimatur of the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Dublin. For in a passage, in one of its articles, the doctrine of Suarez, which comes perilously near the Cavalier teaching of "Killing no murder," is deliberately put forth:—"So long as a tyrant unjustly holds a kingdom and rules by force," says Suarez, "he is always actually using force against the nation, and thus the nation is always waging against him an actual or virtual war, and so long as a nation does not declare the contrary, it is always considered to wish to be defended by each of its citizens, indeed even by any outsider. Hence if it cannot be otherwise defended save by slaying the tyrant, any one of the people may slay him."

Suarez was a Spanish Jesuit, born at Granada in 1548, who became successively professor of divinity at Valladolid, Rome, Alcalá, and Coimbra. Amongst his principal works is his "Defensio Fidei Catholice," a treatise intended to justify the repudiation by English Roman Catholics of their oath of allegiance to James I. It is, therefore, rather strange to find the professors of Maynooth falling back on such a champion in the year 1920, as a justification of the condition of things existing in Ireland today. So far as is known, the Roman Catholic hierarchy in Ireland has neither repudiated nor expressed disagreement with this article in the Irish Theological Quarterly. The deduction is, therefore, unescapable that it is willing that the readers of the Quarterly and all those who come under their influence, should accept the doctrine of Suarez as legitimate political advice today.

This would be bad enough in any country or in any conditions, but in a country like Ireland, in which a religious war has been waged for centuries, and in which, at the present moment, the theory of "Killing no murder" seems to meet with no denunciation, it is, to put it mildly, particularly regrettable. The ordinary Irish peasant is not blessed with the ability to make the subtle distinctions of the Maynooth professors; and so it comes about that Admiral of the Fleet Lord Walter Kerr, himself one of the most loyal of Roman Catholics, is found writing to Cardinal Mercier in protest against the murder and mutilation by expanding bullets, of 152 policemen, 50 officers and soldiers, and 2 officials, many of them

themselves Roman Catholics. The saddest part of all this, the Admiral tells the Cardinal is "the fact that no corporate effort has been made by the spiritual leaders of Ireland to stamp out the murderous spirit which is a reproach to their people and their faith." It is really no argument to quote the reprisals, because the reprisals, as their very name affirms, constitute a revenge for these murders. It is, particularly regrettable that these murders should have led to an outburst of passion in some way equaling its own cause. It is equally regrettable that the discipline of the armed forces of the Crown and the police should have given way to a campaign of personal retaliation, a somewhat similar exhibition of which, a century and a quarter ago, led to the issuing of Sir Ralph Abercrombie's famous General Order declaring that the militia were more dangerous to their friends than to their enemies. Something approaching the situation which Abercrombie was called upon to face is the one the Irish soldier, Lord French, is confronted by today. The situation is, indeed, much more serious and much more difficult than that which brought about Abercrombie's resignation in 1798, and it is by no means helped by such articles as that in the Irish Theological Quarterly.

The Dye Industry

THE history of the dye industry in the United States has been one of patient discovery and invention. During the war the fears that there would be a shortage of dyes were met largely by readjustments that had not hitherto been thought possible. New factories were built, the indigo and other necessary materials were secured from new places, special study, stimulated by necessity, revealed the proper combinations for desired results, and, on the whole, an industry which, in times of peace, might have required many years for development was able to meet the needs which had previously been supplied largely by Germany. Such activity deserves, of course, to be properly encouraged and protected now that Germany is again preparing to compete with the newly developed dye industry in other countries.

The right kind of protection, however, may not be a high tariff. A high tax on imports has always tended to encourage monopoly more than industry generally, and has become a tax on the consumers within the country even more than on foreign producers. Already in the dye industry, the great corporations with huge capital are most insistent in their demands for protection. It is possible that their chief need is not a protective tariff but aid in the extension of foreign markets, in the education of the users of dyes as to the value and proper utilization of the new products, and in the stimulation of the production of the raw materials in all parts of the world. In other words, a world-wide competition must be encouraged. It was largely a subtle campaign of advertising that persuaded people that German dyes were superior. The right kind of advertising now, based on a true understanding of dyes and color, will enable the dye industry in the United States to survive and thrive in spite of the most active competition.

When it became necessary to produce satisfactory dyes in the United States, it was found that the whole subject of color is a fascinating study which had so far not been sufficiently considered in relation to the application of different kinds of dyes to different materials. What was needed was not merely time and capital, but a real understanding of the whole subject. This is true in any business. As long as capitalists look mainly to such makeshifts as protective tariffs, without giving the most careful attention to the fundamental ideas of industry itself, their products will doubtless be only superficially attractive and thus unable to compete with the products of real understanding and better workmanship in other countries. The redistribution of activity after the war should not result in any such monopolies as Germany formerly enjoyed. The broadest possible exchange of activity, in the dye industry as in other kinds of business, is the remedy for the old situation. The protection of the dye industry in the United States, therefore, involves much more than an import tax to shut out dyes from other countries and thus to encourage artificial monopolies within the tariff barrier.

The Strength That Comes With Thrift

POSSIBLY no word of advice has ever been so frequently given by mature men to their juniors as that timeworn advice to save money. Certainly one might imagine that no advice, so given, has been more frequently disregarded. Countless individuals have followed the maxim to an assured financial competency. But what countless thousands have thrown away their opportunities in that direction, delaying the day of thrift, only to drag out a lifetime in thriftlessness, never realizing in the slightest degree the capability that comes with financial means! Not that the saving of money is to be commended as an end in itself. So long as a busy world looks upon money as a means of making good purposes effective, however, any individual, by cultivating thrift, adds to his ability to further his own good purposes, or those of others. It is clear, moreover, that the right conception of thrift is not that of hoarding, so much as that of reasonable self-restraint. The thing to be avoided is the neglect or dissipation of resources which means extravagance and waste.

Take that period of the war effort of the United States. What an orgy it was of unbridled spending! The government, impelled by urgent need of getting a great work quickly done, began to pour out money, right and left, practically without limit. In the accumulation of supplies, as well as in the provision of transportation on sea and land, and in the building of such things as ships and aeroplanes, the planning was ever for quick results, with almost no counting of the cost. At that time this method seemed unavoidable. One of the baneful effects of the craze for war is always that there seems to be no way of avoiding a concurrent riot of extravagance. The expenditures which, in ordinary times, would seem to embody outrageous excesses and overpayments, are looked upon as merely what everybody must expect when a nation is facing war. Afterward,

when the war is over, and such methods can be calmly reviewed, their enormity can be seen for what it really is. And what is it but license and excess—really a form of drunkenness? The world is now discovering that time is needed for repairing the ravages of such a debauch. Their countless effects cannot easily be lived down. The extravagance of a nation is seen to be reflected in the activities of its citizens. The lack of restraint and calm judgment that has held sway in the higher ranges of government, is found to induce similar expressions in all minor ranges of government and corporate activity, down to the sphere of the humblest of individuals.

So it is that the government's reckless spending for ships and aircraft, much of it now seen to be almost fruitless, had its counterpart in the extravagance of those who revelled in fat pay envelopes while the war was on. One remembers the stories of unexampled high wages that were heard, in every little neighborhood circle, almost daily. It was only common experience to hear of some worker suddenly enabled to draw double what he had been accustomed to receive in pre-war employment.

Perhaps this sort of experience is only natural. But what a lesson there is in it! If only the greater part of those who had the opportunity to turn their labor to such an account could have met the situation with self-command and reasonable restraint, instead of so often merely rioting in self-indulgence! If they had met the thing thrifly, thousands of those who now face with trepidation whatever there may be impending of unemployment, would have been fortified against what the world calls hard times, and happy in the knowledge of a certain measure of independence. As they would have refused to allow themselves to be swept off their feet by affluence, so they would now be able to stand more firmly against any belief in penury.

That shrewd American of earlier days, Benjamin Franklin, knew the value of thrift. "Save a little of thy income," he said, "and thy hidebound pocket will soon begin to thrive and thou wilt never again cry with an empty stomach: neither will creditors insult thee, nor want oppress, nor hunger bite, nor will nakedness freeze thee. The whole hemisphere will shine brighter, and pleasure spring up in every corner of thy heart." Franklin knew better than to imply that the saving of money is a mere matter of dollars. The lesson he would have inculcated is the same that has so lately been driven home by the experience of the wage-earners. Thrift is constructive, extravagance is a destroyer. So the satisfaction that comes from thrift is not mere satiety in acquisition. It is the satisfaction of strength, the strength that has in it such factors as order, sobriety, judgment, and self-command. Rightly directed it is a power for good.

Mr. Punch's Art Editor

IT WILL not be easy to fill the position of art editor of Punch, which F. H. Townsend occupied brilliantly for many years. His appointment was a new experiment. Burnand, and the former editors, had controlled the art side as well as the literary columns; but with the appointment of Townsend the drawings in Punch were under the charge of one of the most accomplished English black and white artists of the day. If he did not discover any new genius, such as Keene, Tenniel, Leech, Phil May, and du Maurier, he fully maintained the artistic standard, and gave to Punch a grace that, before his reign, had not been a marked feature of its pages. This grace tended sometimes toward prettiness, but that was better than the savagery and ugliness in which some serio-comic journals of the day indulged. Townsend himself had a frolic humor that never failed him. He had not du Maurier's wide and humorous understanding of social conditions. Du Maurier invented types, Townsend recorded incidents. His landscapes were charming, and it is curious that each of these Punch men should so often have used Hampstead as a background. Du Maurier lived in the older part on the hill, Townsend in the new district, a place of gardens, green nooks, and small intimate houses, one of the successes of modern town planning, known as the Hampstead Garden Suburb. There, in a house facing the Heath "given to the people for ever," he made his Punch drawings, chuckling as they grew rapidly under his hand. From his studio windows he found the landscape for one of his best drawings, a delightful representation of Mr. Punch himself which appeared in color as the cover of the last summer number.

Yes, Mr. Punch will find it difficult to fill Townsend's place. One falls into the way of calling him Mr. Punch, because Sir Francis Burnand, who preceded Sir Owen Seaman as editor, always insisted on the prefix of "Mr." He would never explain why, but hinted that a character, so part and parcel of English life, so wise and honored, should never be spoken of without the prefix of ceremony.

Throughout the war it was wisely determined that, whatever happened, Mr. Punch should keep the flag of humor flying. It was not always easy, but again and again Townsend was able to get just the kind of picture and legend that he wanted. One of the most successful showed two Tommies on leave, just back from the front, descending the incline from Waterloo Station. Covered with mud from head to foot, drab and dirty, their khaki uniforms stained and torn, their worldly possessions packed on their backs, they are seen creeping modestly down the incline close to the building so as not to interfere with the passengers hurrying to the station. As they make their way slowly down the hill they perceive swaggering past them in the middle of the road two bandmen in full regimentals, decked out in peace-time war panoply, mustaches waxed, heads erect, canes swinging. The two warworn Tommies look at them with open-mouthed admiration, and one of them, nudging the other, says in an awe-struck whisper: "Look, Bill, soldiers!"

The new art editor of Mr. Punch should be an artist, a man of affairs, a social student, with quick understanding and ready sympathy, and able to inspire the new

generation of black-and-white artists to see the world through the genial, compassionate eyes of Mr. Punch. Art editors come and go. Fashions and follies change. Mr. Punch remains.

Editorial Notes

THERE is no sign of a "let up" in the fight against vivisection and vaccination in the State of Washington, any more than there is elsewhere. Indeed, Washington, as represented by the State League for Medical Freedom, is evidently determined not only to continue the fight, but always to hold the "power of offensive." Thus, no sooner had the Spokane County Medical Association subscribed \$4000 for the purpose of fighting the opposition to vivisection and vaccination, some time ago, than the State League for Medical Freedom determined to raise a substantial sum to counteract such efforts. One passage in a speech made by Dr. J. E. Lydon, President of the league, is specially worthy of notice. "Vivisection, it is claimed," the doctor declared, "is done 'in the interests of medical science,' yet not a particle of dependable knowledge as to the cause or cure of human ailments has been gained as a result of these sickening practices. Indeed, medical men themselves admit that they have never learned anything of a substantial nature through these horrible practices, and are now advocating the substitution of human victims for the dumb creatures."

WHILE the privileges of women students at Oxford have been so extended as to leave them complete access to all the learning and honors which the university has to offer, it should not be supposed that they are in any way relieved from corresponding disciplinary burdens. The tightly-packed volume of university statutes in the Latin tongue, with which each student is presented, makes known to them that they must dress "as becometh sedate and studious persons." Furthermore, it may be read that, while the university authorities have no objection to their carrying bow and arrows for purposes of recreation, they strictly forbid their bearing arms, defensive or offensive, by day or night, within the precincts of the university. They are, according to another statute, firmly precluded from employing troupes of rope dancers, gladiators, or actors. Furthermore, they may neither fight duels nor send nor receive challenges for them. No doubt women students will acquiesce with good grace in these restrictions upon their liberty, in consideration of the tangible concessions they have gained.

THE saying that every boy is a Haroun al-Raschid when he reads "The Arabian Nights" is recalled by the controversy as to what really constitutes a modern boy's book. William Heyliger, author of "High Benton," thinks that in boy literature realism has never been sighted. That is assuming, of course, that the modern boy has outgrown the familiar boy's library and that he is keenly interested in practical problems. One might just as well say that the modern boy is a prig. The probability is that while he is more manly than his father was before him at the same age, he still loves to read his Hans Andersen and "gobble" his "Treasure Island" or his "Three Musketeers" in bedroom or attic, knowing full well that this wonderful world of romance and adventure contains the most vivid realism available.

A HEARTY welcome is accorded to the Print Collectors Quarterly, which was so successful under the editorship of Mr. FitzRoy Carrington of the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston. Though it has changed its headquarters and will now be located in London, it will still have Mr. Carrington as its American editor, while Mr. Campbell Dodgson, keeper of prints and drawings at the British Museum, will be the English editor. It should have a particular value just at the present time, when many old houses are being given up by their owners and the unconsidered trifles that have been allowed to repose in cupboards and attics have to be moved. What is to be done with them and where they are to go are questions that have often been solved by the charwoman, who has turned an honest penny by conveying them to the nearest waste-paper merchant.

DAVID GARRICK is always a name to conjure with, and many playgoers will frequent Mr. Reginald-Somerville's opera not because they are lovers of music but because they want to see "little Davey," as Dr. Johnson used to call the great actor. It was not always to please his friend that the Doctor used to relate how he and Garrick left Lichfield and came up to London. David was a great favorite in society, with a charming wife who reckoned among her dearest friends the highest in the land. In fact, it may be said that it was the Garricks who broke down the barrier between the stage and society, and of this the gruff Doctor was well aware. So he delighted to relate how they came to town. "I had two-pence-halfpenny in my pocket, and David had three-halfpence." David, however, knew how to make the most of it.

THERE is at least a welcome air of finality about the way in which the federal prohibition agents in Waukegan, Illinois, carried through a recent raid on premises where liquor was illegally held. They took the liquor out into the streets, and emptied it down the sewers, steadily and deliberately, to the amount of 150,000 quarts. If this policy could be more generally carried out, the problem of what to do with the liquor still stored in the United States, and several allied problems would, perhaps, be more rapidly solved.

THAT is a good idea of Prof. James Sturges Pray of the Harvard University School of Landscape Architecture, that the movement to safeguard the national parks should be extended to include the so-called recreation areas within the national forests. The object of forest reservations is, of course, wholly different from the object represented by park reservations. Still, so far as the national purpose is to preserve tracts in the forests for recreation purposes, the law should make certain that they are preserved, and not encroached upon for mere money-making purposes.